

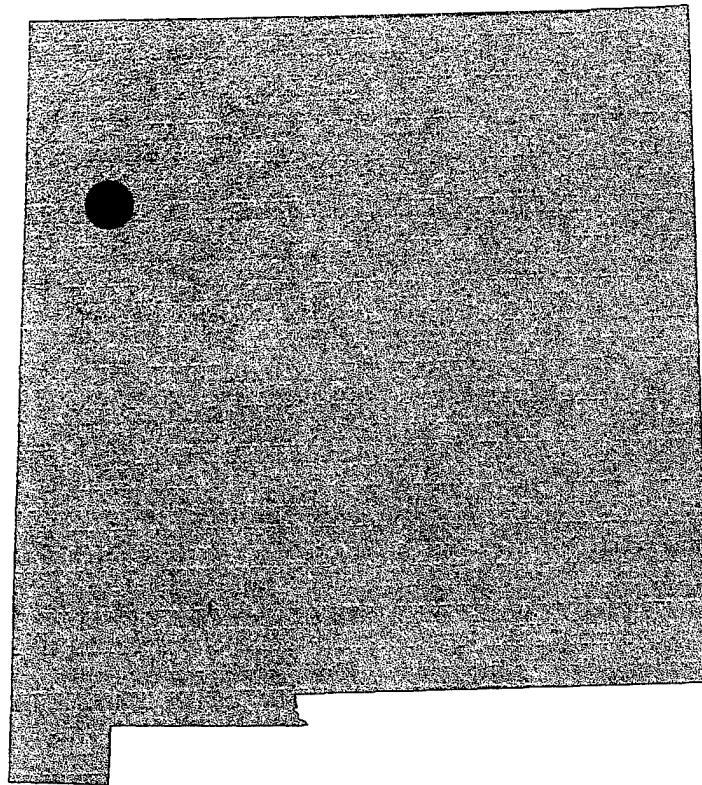


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COLLECTIONS SUMMARY FOR FORT WINGATE ARMY DEPOT, NEW MEXICO

**U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project,
Technical Report No. 67**



**Prepared for the
U.S. Army Environmental Center,
Environmental Compliance Division**

**by the
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,
St. Louis District,
*Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management
of Archaeological Collections***

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**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS SUMMARY
FOR
FORT WINGATE DEPOT ACTIVITY, NEW MEXICO**

**Information Provided for Compliance with the
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
Section 6 Summary**

**Prepared for the
U.S. Army Environmental Center,
Environmental Compliance Division
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland**

**By
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,
St. Louis District,
Mandatory Center of Expertise for the
Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections,
U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project,
Technical Report No. 67**

December 1995

OBJECTIVES AND METHODS

The U.S. Army Environmental Center (AEC) tasked the Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections (MCX) with the job of assisting Army installation personnel in complying with the requirements of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (P.L. 101-601, NAGPRA). The MCX was asked to locate and assess archaeological collections derived from Army-owned lands, to identify the federally recognized Native American tribes most likely culturally affiliated with the collections, to draft Section 6 Summary letters for each installation, and to conduct physical inventories of any collections that contain human skeletal remains. This report conveys the results of the collections research completed to assist Fort Wingate Depot Activity in complying with the Section 6 Summary requirements of NAGPRA.

The MCX used a two-stage process to identify, locate, and assess the contents of archaeological collections from the Fort Wingate Depot Activity (FWDA). First, archival research was performed to review all archaeological site records and reports for the installation. Second, telephone interviews were conducted with personnel at installations, universities, museums, and archaeological contractors that were identified during the archival research as possible repositories of Army collections. The MCX did not physically verify the existence of collections and, as such, the information contained in the report is based on background reviews and information obtained via telephone interviews with the aforementioned installation personnel and institution professionals.

Archival research for FWDA began with a search of the National Archeological Data Base (NADB) for references pertaining to the installation. This was followed by a thorough examination of all archaeological site forms and a literature review of all pertinent archaeological reports and manuscripts on file at the Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of New Mexico in Santa Fe, New Mexico. The records search was performed at the Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of New Mexico in August 1995 and sought to identify any work on the installation that may have produced archaeological collections.

Subsequent telephone interviews to potential collections repositories ascertained whether the materials were present and the range of objects in each collection. Once the collections were located and assessed, MCX personnel identified federally recognized Native American tribes that are likely to be culturally affiliated with the materials in the collections. Draft Section 6 Summary letters are enclosed (Appendix I), as well as a listing of the current tribal chairpersons (Appendix II).

RESEARCH RESULTS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT FORT WINGATE DEPOT ACTIVITY

Archaeological work at Fort Wingate Depot Activity has been conducted by private individuals and contractor organizations. Work began in 1941 when Frank L. Maher led a partial excavation of the Fenced-Up Horse Canyon area. Additional archaeological investigations, most of which did not involve the collection of artifacts, have been conducted by the following organizations:

Batcho and Kauffman Associates, Las Cruces, New Mexico
Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe
Moore Anthropological Research, Aztec, New Mexico
Mount Taylor Ranger District, Cibola National Forest, New Mexico
Navajo Nation Archaeology Department, Window Rock, Arizona
New Mexico State Highway Department, New Mexico
Office of Contract Archeology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque
Public Service Company, Santa Fe, New Mexico
Youth Conservation Corps, Fort Wingate, New Mexico

Investigations consisted of systematic surveys, test excavations, and excavations to mitigate adverse effects on sites where necessary for the installation's mission.

SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS

A total of an estimated 11 ft³ of boxed artifacts, 11 non-standard boxes of artifacts, six individually shelved ceramic vessels, and approximately 18.5 linear feet of associated documentation has been identified for FWDA. Collections consist of manos, miscellaneous rocks, groundstone, lithics, pigment, ceramics, faunal remains, human skeletal remains, and a possible ceremonial object. As of the date of this report, collections are believed to be located in the following ten repositories:

Batcho and Kauffman Associates, Las Cruces, New Mexico	<1 linear foot associated documentation
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Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe, New Mexico	< 1 linear foot associated documentation
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Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico	human skeletal remains, (4 individuals), and <1 linear ft associated documentation
Moore Anthropological Research, Aztec, New Mexico	<1 linear foot associated documentation
Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, Santa Fe, New Mexico	~ 9 ft ³ and 11 non-standard boxes artifacts, and six ceramic vessels
Navajo Nation Archaeology Department, Window Rock, Arizona	<1 linear ft associated documentation
New Mexico State Highway Department, Santa Fe, New Mexico	<1 linear ft associated documentation
Office of Contract Archeology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque	~ 2 ft ³ artifacts and 9 linear ft associated documentation
Public Service Company of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico	<1 linear ft associated documentation
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Albuquerque District, New Mexico	~ 2.5 linear ft associated documentation

The attached *Summary of Current Locations of Archaeological Collections from Fort Wingate Depot Activity* (Appendix III) provides detailed information about each collection derived as a result of archaeological investigations at the installation. A collection consists of all of the materials, artifacts, and associated documentation (e.g., field notes, maps, photos, data analyses, correspondence), produced as a result of an archaeological investigation or project at a single site or multiple sites. In some cases, the same archaeological site may have been investigated by various individuals or organizations. Depending on where the resulting collections are curated, they may be stored and identified as separate collections or separate components of a single collection. In cases where the artifacts and records have become separated, we list the records collections repository as well.

Every attempt has been made to locate all collections cited on available archaeological site records or in published and unpublished references to archaeological investigations on the installation.

MCX research noted that the Office of Contract Archeology (OCA) at the University of New Mexico is in the process of completing a Cultural Resources Survey of FWDA. A Class III survey was begun in 1991. As a result of this survey, approximately 700 new sites have

been identified. Although the policy for this project is not to collect artifacts, a small quantity of materials was collected during shovel testing. Currently, approximately 2 ft³ of archaeological materials and about 9 linear feet of documentation are stored at OCA. These artifacts eventually will be curated at the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology along with any associated documentation. Additional copies of associated documentation will be provided to the Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of New Mexico and to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Albuquerque District.

In conjunction with this survey, the OCA has also completed a Draft Ethnographic Study of Fort Wingate Depot Activity. This study was conducted to assess Traditional Cultural Properties located on FWDA that are significant to the Navajo and Zuni. The study also expressed concerns identified by Navajo and Zuni consultants regarding FWDA.

NAGPRA-Related Collections

A review of the collections documentation determined that human skeletal remains, associated funerary objects, and a possible ceremonial object have been collected from FWDA. These materials were collected from the following archaeological sites: LA 2714 and LA 6364.

LA 2714

This site was excavated in 1962 by the Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of New Mexico. It has been described as an Anasazi Pueblo I-II site (Laboratory of Anthropology 1962). Collections from this site include prehistoric ceramics, lithics, pigments, faunal remains, and a bone tool. A total of seven burial features was excavated, containing a minimum number of six individuals, and numerous associated funerary objects. According to archaeological field notes examined at the Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of New Mexico, these burials consisted of the following:

- Burial #1: Dog burial found in association with Burial #2
- Burial #2: Probable female (adult) found in association with Burial #1, and possibly a smashed pot
- Burial #3: Male (adult)
- Burial #4: Burial pit, possible human skeletal remains (sex indeterminate) found in association with a small jar and a small black and white bowl
- Burial #5: Male (adult) found in association with an articulated turkey skeleton, a small bowl, corrugated jar, and ladle (missing handle)

Burial #6: Infant, skull fragments only, (sex indeterminate) found in association with a large, corrugated fragment of a pot and one eggshell

Burial #7: Infant, skull only (sex indeterminate)

In addition, human skeletal remains consisting of a metatarsal and a phalanx were recovered from a trash area at this site. These remains do not appear to have been associated with a burial. Human skeletal remains from LA 2714 are on long-term loan from the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, Santa Fe, New Mexico to the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico. The following human remains are presumed to be housed in the Maxwell Museum's Osteology section:

Burial #2: Adult Male, age 20-25
Maxwell Museum accession # 75.141.1
Museum of Indian Arts and Culture catalogue # none listed

Burial #3: Adult Male, elderly
Maxwell Museum accession # 75.141.2
Museum of Indian Arts and Culture catalogue # 42724/18

Burial #5: Adult Male, elderly
Maxwell Museum accession # 75.141.3
Museum of Indian Arts and Culture catalogue # 4275/18

Burial #7: Infant
Maxwell Museum accession # 75.141.4
Museum of Indian Arts and Culture catalogue # 22631/18

The above description of human skeletal remains from LA 2714 was obtained from documentation housed at the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico. According to a 1975 inventory performed by the Maxwell Museum, skeletal remains from Burial #2 are those of an adult male. Previous descriptions of this burial (see page 3) obtained from field notes held at the Laboratory of Anthropology, Santa Fe, New Mexico identified this individual as a probable female.

Archaeological field notes and burial forms also contain conflicting information concerning Burial #4. It is not clear that human skeletal remains were present in Burial #4. Archaeological field notes from the 1962 excavation indicate that a total of six individuals were located at LA 2714, consisting of three adults and three infants. However, a detailed description of skeletal remains is not given for Burial #4. Burial records only mention the infants described as Burials #6 and 7. If skeletal remains were present in Burial #4, it is likely that they were those of an infant.

Burials #3, 4, 5, and 7 were covered with sandstone slabs. There is no indication that these sandstone slabs were collected. Additional dog bones were found near Burials #3 and 4. These bones were located an equal distance from each burial. Therefore, a direct association with either burial is difficult to determine.

Artifact collections from LA 2714 are currently housed at the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, Santa Fe, New Mexico. These collections consist of approximately 9 ft³ of boxed artifacts and six individually shelved ceramic vessels. Of these collections, the following are documented to be associated with burials:

Catalogue # 13135	miscellaneous material and fauna
Catalogue # 46840/11	miniature pitcher, Grants B/W associated with Burial #4
Catalogue #46843/11	small bowl, Grants B/W associated with Burial #3
Catalogue # 46844/11	deep bowl, Grants B/W associated with Burial #5
Catalogue # 54375/11	bowl, Grants B/W associated with Burial #4

LA 6364

This site was excavated during the Laboratory of Anthropology's McCune Highway Salvage project during the 1960s. It has been described as a small stone pueblo dating from the Pueblo III period or later, possibly Zuni-Acoma (Alexander 1962). Collections from this site consist of 11 non-standard boxes of artifacts. Materials recovered from this site include lithics, sherds, bone, and rocks. These collections are curated at the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, Santa Fe, New Mexico. According to Museum of Indian Arts and Culture documentation, a ceremonial object is included in these collections (catalogue number 849). No further description of this object is available.

The final determination of any additional sacred objects or objects of cultural patrimony among the Fort Wingate collections may be established upon further consultation with culturally affiliated Native American tribes according to the definitions and restrictions specified in NAGPRA.

Collections Not Located

In 1941, Frank L. Maher, a civilian employee at FWDA, led a partial excavation of the Fenced-Up Horse Canyon Site (LA 16279). While records were not kept during this excavation, it was later described by Frank L. Maher in a taped interview. A partial transcript of this interview is included in the 1984 *Cultural Resources Overview and Management Plan for the Fort Wingate Depot Activity* by Cory Dale Breternitz and Leslie R. Ash. The location of any possible collections from this site is presently unknown.

It is unclear whether skeletal remains were collected from Burial Feature #4 during The Laboratory of Anthropology's excavation of LA 2714. If skeletal remains were collected, they

are not presently accounted for. Skeletal remains from Burial #6 are also presently unaccounted for. According to archaeological field notes, these remains reportedly consisted of fragments of an infant's skull. The large corrugated pot fragment and eggshell associated with Burial #6, a possible smashed pot from Burial #2, and a corrugated jar and ladle from Burial #5 are also presently unaccounted for as well.

A collection from the Public Service Company of New Mexico's 1979 Anasazi Communities of the San Juan Basin project could not be located by MCX personnel. The 1979 report *Anasazi Communities of the San Juan Basin* by Marshall *et. al.* states that a grab sample of 113 ceramic sherds was collected from site LA 16279. The location of these materials could not be determined.

Land Issues at Fort Wingate Depot Activity

In 1870, 64,000 acres of land were reserved for use by the Fort Wingate military reservation. Boundaries of FWDA have been changed numerous times and the installation now occupies approximately 21,880 acres of withdrawn lands. Part of the installation is currently occupied by the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization. While FWDA land has been occupied and controlled by the U.S. Army since the 1800s, it has never been Army-owned. This land is officially owned by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) (telephone conversation with Dwight Hempel, Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C., 10 October 1995). There is no official agreement between the BLM and the U.S. Army concerning NAGPRA compliance for Fort Wingate Depot Activity (telephone conversation with John Roani, Bureau of Land Management, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 14 December 1995). Since the closure of FWDA in January of 1993, issues have arisen concerning the final distribution of installation lands. The outcome of this situation may have an impact on NAGPRA compliance for the federal agencies involved.

REFERENCES TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Three sets of references regarding archaeological work conducted on Fort Wingate Depot Activity are attached: Appendix IV contains the list of references reviewed by the MCX during its archival research; Appendix V provides the references contained in the National Archeological Data Base (NADB); and Appendix VI lists a reference cited in the literature but not available for review by the MCX.

NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBES ASSOCIATED WITH FORT WINGATE DEPOT ACTIVITY

The northwestern portion of New Mexico, which encompasses FWDA, has been occupied aboriginally and historically by Native Americans. Numerous tribes have traveled through, utilized, or settled on the land presently occupied by FWDA. Specific FWDA archaeological sites have been identified as Navajo, Zuni-Acoma, Zuni, and Anasazi. According to the Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of New Mexico archaeological site forms, the majority of archaeological sites and materials from FWDA has been identified as Anasazi (Stuart 1987; Wiseman 1975).

While there are no Anasazi remaining today, several Native American tribes claim ancestry with them. Wiley defines Anasazi as "a term which refers to the prehistoric-to-historic Basketmaker-Pueblo cultural continuum" (1966:179). The word Anasazi is derived from the Navajo, meaning "Ancient Ones" (Brandon 1961). The Anasazi occupied the four corners area of Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico in prehistoric times, circa 100 B.C. - A.D. 1500s (Plog 1979; Terrell 1971; Waldman 1988a). Wiley (1966) and Johnson (1993) suggest that the Anasazi may have been the ancestors of the Pueblo Indians.

Archaeological evidence shows that FWDA was intensively populated during the Pueblo II and Pueblo III periods of the Anasazi culture, especially during the years A.D. 1000-1250 (Breternitz and Ash 1984). What happened to the Anasazi people is currently unknown. According to Yenne (1986a), the arrival of the Spanish and the raiding activities of the Apache and the Navajo may have caused many Anasazi cities to become abandoned. Disease, drought, and warfare may have brought about the decline of Anasazi culture. It is possible that any remaining Anasazi became associated with the Pueblo tribes (Yenne 1986b). It is suggested by Pike (1974) that some Anasazi may have either joined with or established the pueblos of the Rio Grande at Acoma, Laguna, Hopi, and Zuni.

According to Eggan (1979) ancestors of the Pueblos inhabited the southwest as hunters and gatherers for thousands of years until the introduction of agriculture led to more permanent settlements. The term Pueblos refers collectively to the peoples of the Colorado plateau, northern Arizona, and New Mexico (Eggan 1979). Euro-American contact with the Pueblos began with Coronado's expedition in the 1540s (Minge 1994). Contact brought many hardships which led to the Pueblo Revolt of 1680 when the colonists and soldiers were driven out of New Mexico, only to return in 1692 (Eggan 1979).

In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the Pueblos suffered raids by the Apache and Navajo, especially during the Mexican period (Eggan 1979). Warfare amongst the Apache, Navajo, Spanish, and the Pueblos finally subsided with the annexation of New Mexico by the

United States in 1848 (Johnson 1992). Current reservation lands are held by the Pueblos of Acoma, Cochiti, Jemez, Isleta, Laguna, Nambe, Picuris, Pojoaque, San Felipe, San Juan, San Ildefonso, Sandia, Santa Ana, Santa Clara, Santo Domingo, Taos, Tesuque, Ysleta Del Sur, and Zia (U.S.G.S. 1993). Many of these Pueblo communities have existed for centuries, each having a distinct history. While each Pueblo is unique, they may share ancestry with the Anasazi. Therefore, cultural items from the Anasazi could potentially be of interest to any Pueblo community demonstrating cultural affiliation and/or ancestry with the Anasazi. The Zuni and the Hopi, also considered Puebloan peoples, will be discussed separately in following sections.

According to Perlman (1995), traditional Zuni lands stretch from the Grand Canyon to the Rio Grande in the east. Ferguson and Seciwa (1994) indicate that the Zuni and their ancestors have occupied the Zuni and the Little Colorado River valleys for more than 2000 years. Extensive trade networks between the Zuni and the Gulf of California were in operation as early as AD 600-700 (Perlman 1995). It is believed that the Zuni may also be the descendants of the Anasazi (Johnson 1993). Contact with the Spanish occurred in the 1500s as explorers such as Francisco Vasquez de Coronado entered Zuni territory (Johnson 1992). The Zuni also participated in the Pueblo Rebellion of 1680 (Waldman 1988c). The Spanish abandoned efforts to missionize the Zuni during the 1800s due to increased pressure from Apache and Navajo raids (Johnson 1992).

FWDA land has been inhabited and used traditionally by the Zuni (Perlman 1995). Shrines, gathering areas, ceremonial places, and springs located on post all hold special significance for the Zuni (Perlman 1995). According to Perlman "the Zuni claim cultural affiliation with all Puebloan and pre-Puebloan remains located on the FWDA" (1995:5-2). Alexander (1962) identified the cultural affiliation of one recorded FWDA archaeological site as Acoma-Zuni. An additional Anasazi-Cibolan site has been described as having a Zuni component (Marshall et al. 1979).

In 1989, the United States Indian Claims Court adjudicated claims to FWDA land and determined that the land occupied by FWDA was Zuni aboriginal land (Bureau of Land Management 1995). The Zuni currently have reservation lands in western New Mexico and eastern Arizona (U.S.G.S. 1993).

The Hopi have inhabited northeastern Arizona for more than 1,600 years (Johnson 1992) and are believed to be the descendants of the Anasazi (Waldman 1988a; Pike 1974). Hopi aboriginal land is believed to include an area described as "bounded roughly by the Colorado and San Juan Rivers to the north, the Arizona-New Mexico state line on the east, the Zuni and Mogollon Rim to the south, and the San Francisco Peaks to the west" (Akins 1993:52). Akins also notes that the "Hopis also include people from the Tewa, Tano, Tiwa, Keres, Jemez, and Zuni Pueblos, and the Hopi claim includes the later homes of the groups who joined the Hopi and the original homes of others who later became Hopi" (Akins 1993:52).

Spanish explorers arrived in Hopi territory in the 1540s and were soon followed by missionaries (Yenne 1986c). After the 1680 revolt, the Hopi moved to the tops of mesas (Yenne 1986c). The Hopi live the furthest west of the Puebloans (Hieb 1994) and currently have reservation lands in Arizona (U.S.G.S. 1993).

Butler (1994) writes that the Navajo, also known as the Navahos, Navajos, Dineh, or Dine, consider their traditional lands to be the area marked by four sacred mountains: the Sierra Blanca in Colorado, Mount Taylor in New Mexico, San Francisco Peaks in Arizona, and Mount Hesperus in Colorado. The Navajo's ancestors are believed to have entered the Colorado Plateau region some time in the fourteenth century (Martin and McCarty 1990). Waldman (1988b) describes their ancestral homeland as including the lower part of the Colorado Plateau, between the San Juan and Colorado Rivers. By the mid-sixteenth century, the Navajo occupied a territory stretching from the western Pueblo villages in New Mexico to the Hopi mesas of Arizona (Perlman 1995).

By around 1785, the Navajo had expanded west to Canon de Chelly, east to Jemez, south to the Zuni Mountains, and north to the San Juan River (Perlman 1995). In 1848, Mexico ceded New Mexico to the United States under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (Waldman 1988b). Soon after, settlers in search of gold, followed by American troops, arrived as the western expansion escalated (Waldman 1988b). After the 1863 scorched earth campaign of Kit Carson, some 8,000 Navajos surrendered at Fort Defiance, Arizona, where they were forced to begin the "Long Walk" to Fort Sumner, New Mexico (Martin and McCarty 1990). Many died on the way or during their confinement at Fort Sumner. In 1867 a congressional investigation cited that living conditions at the Fort Sumner Reservation were unacceptable and in 1868 the Navajo were given 3.5 million acres in reservation lands (Martin and McCarty 1990).

After confinement at Fort Sumner, many Navajo returned to their traditional lands at Bear Springs and the old Fort Wingate (Perlman 1995). Lands outside the Navajo reservation were also used during the 1800s. Parts of the FWDA were used for obtaining water, food, and plants with medicinal properties (Perlman 1995). Many locations on FWDA have been identified on archaeological site forms as historic Navajo sites (Smith 1978). According to Perlman (1995:7-3), FWDA is considered by the Navajo to be a traditional land use area, containing shrines, ceremonial, and legend areas. In the early 1900s, many Navajo either lived on FWDA or grazed livestock there (Perlman 1995).

The lands of FWDA were adjudicated by the Indian Claims Commission in 1970 and were determined to be Navajo aboriginal lands (Bureau of Land Management 1995; U.S.G.S. n.d.). The Navajo currently have a large reservation located in parts of northeast Arizona, northwest New Mexico, and southern Utah (Butler 1994). Three smaller Navajo reservations are located in Ramah, Alamo, and Canoncito, New Mexico (U.S.G.S. 1993).

The Navajo include people from other tribes who have been adopted as clans. Of these groups, three are Pueblo clans (Akins 1993). Therefore, the Navajo may have an interest in

some traditional Pueblo lands as well (Akins 1993:108). According to Perlman (1995:3-9), Anasazi ruins are also significant to the Navajo for the following reasons: Navajo origin myth includes references to these sites, they may contain Navajo shrines, and they are used in rites.

SECTION 6 COMPLIANCE

P.L. 101-601 (NAGPRA) requires that federal agencies engage in active consultation with Native Americans with federally recognized tribes and/or lineal descendants who may be culturally affiliated with the archaeological collections from the installation. Enclosed are draft NAGPRA Section 6 Summary letters (Appendix I) and a list of the tribal chairpersons from the federally recognized tribes which may be culturally affiliated with the collections (Appendix II). Of the tribes referenced in the previous section, the following are Federally recognized tribes:

- Hopi Tribe of Arizona
- The Navajo Nation
- The Pueblo of Acoma
- The Pueblo of Cochiti
- The Pueblo of Jemez
- The Pueblo of Isleta
- The Pueblo of Laguna
- The Pueblo of Nambe
- The Pueblo of Picuris
- The Pueblo of Pojoaque
- The Pueblo of San Felipe
- The Pueblo of San Juan
- The Pueblo of San Ildefonso
- The Pueblo of Sandia
- The Pueblo of Santa Ana
- The Pueblo of Santa Clara
- The Pueblo of Santo Domingo
- The Pueblo of Taos
- The Pueblo of Tesuque
- The Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo
- The Pueblo of Zia
- The Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation

The Tigua community of Tortugas (also known as the Tigua), Los Indigenes de Guadalupe, Los Inditos de Las Cruces, the Piro/Manso/Tiwa Tribe, and the San Juan de Guadalupe Tiwa Tribe, are closely related to the Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo in El Paso, Texas. The multi-ethnic community of Tortugas was founded by descendants of the El Paso area missions, including members of Manso, Piro, and Tiwa ancestry (Beckett and Gorbett 1994). The Piro/Manso/Tiwa Indian Tribe of the Pueblo of San Juan de Guadalupe has submitted a petition for federal recognition (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1995). However, they currently do not fit the definition of a federally recognized tribe.

Initial consultation should be conducted on a government-to-government basis. Refer to P.L. 101-601 (NAGPRA) for specifics on required Native American consultation and the legal definitions of items subject to NAGPRA.

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APPENDIX I

DRAFT SECTION 6 SUMMARY LETTERS FOR FORT WINGATE DEPOT ACTIVITY, NEW MEXICO

[Installation Header]

Mr. Ferrell Secakuku, Chairman
Hopi Tribal Council
P.O. Box 123
Kykotsmovi, Arizona 86039

Dear Mr. Secakuku,

I am writing to inform you of collections derived from Fort Wingate Depot Activity that may contain Native American cultural items, as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), that are, or are likely to be, culturally affiliated with the Hopi. The U.S. Army has documented these archaeological collections in a Summary in accordance with the requirements of Section 6 of NAGPRA.

Fort Wingate Depot Activity has been closed since 1993 and is under the command of Tooele Army Depot, Utah. The U.S. Army is responsible for collections that include approximately 11 cubic feet of artifacts, 11 non-standard boxes of artifacts, and 6 ceramic vessels stored at three known repositories. These archaeological collections were generated from surveys and/or excavations conducted from 1962 to the present. The collections consist of prehistoric lithics, ceramics, pigments, animal remains, and rocks, as well as associated documentation such as field notes, photographs, and correspondence. Human skeletal remains, associated funerary objects, and a possible ceremonial object were identified in our review of the archaeological collections documentation for two sites.

We are notifying the Hopi because some of these materials were found in, or near, the area thought to be part of the territory occupied or used aboriginally by the Hopi or the Tewa, Tano, Tiwa, Keres, Jemez, and Zuni peoples who may have joined the Hopi. We are also notifying all of the federally recognized Pueblos as well as the Navajo and the Zuni.

In accordance with Section 6 of NAGPRA, we are inviting you to consult with us regarding these archaeological collections. Upon your written request, we will provide you with access to review our records, catalogues, relevant studies, or other pertinent data for the purpose for determining the geographic origin, cultural affiliation, and basic facts surrounding acquisition and accession of these collections.

In the process of completing the Section 6 Summary, Native American human remains and associated funerary objects were identified from site LA 2714. The associated funerary objects collected from Fort Wingate Depot Activity are reportedly located at: the Museum of

Indian Arts and Culture's Archaeological Research Collections Section, Santa Fe, New Mexico and the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture's Individually Catalogued Collections Section. Human skeletal remains from site LA 2714 are on long-term loan from the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, Santa Fe, New Mexico to the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, Albuquerque, New Mexico. These remains are located at the Osteology Laboratory at the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology. Archaeological site forms describe this site as Anasazi, dating from the Pueblo I-II periods.

A possible ceremonial object was reportedly collected in 1962 from site LA 6364. No further description of this object was available. It is reportedly located at the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, Santa Fe, New Mexico. Archaeological site forms describe this site as dating from the Pueblo III period or later, possibly Acoma-Zuni.

Therefore, by means of this letter we are also initiating consultation regarding the NAGPRA Section 5 Inventory. The U.S. Army is scheduled to conduct Section 5 Inventory investigations of human remains and associated funerary objects at a date to be determined. If the Hopi wish to comment on, or participate in, the Section 5 Inventory, please respond as soon as possible.

Please feel free to contact [Installation POC name] regarding any of these issues, at [telephone, address].

To facilitate discussions between the U.S. Army and the Hopi on these matters, please forward the name and method of contacting your tribal representative, traditional religious leader, or preferred NAGPRA point of contact. We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

[Commander's signature]

CF: AMC Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Command
ATTN: ATCEN-ER (Maria Chuck Longo)
5001 Eisenhower Avenue
Alexandria, VA 22333

USAEC Commander, U.S. Army Environmental Center
ATTN: SFIM-AE-EC (Guldenzopf)
Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401

MCX Commander, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
ATTN: CELMS-PD-C (Trimble)
1222 Spruce Street
St. Louis, MO 63103-2833

[Installation Header]

Mr. Albert Hale, President
Navajo Nation
P.O. Box 3000
Window Rock, Arizona 86515

Dear Mr. Hale:

I am writing to inform you of collections derived from Fort Wingate Depot Activity that may contain Native American cultural items, as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), that are, or are likely to be, culturally affiliated with the Navajo. The U.S. Army has documented these archaeological collections in a Summary in accordance with the requirements of Section 6 of NAGPRA.

Fort Wingate Depot Activity has been closed since 1993 and is under the command of Tooele Army Depot, Utah. The U.S. Army is responsible for collections that include approximately 11 cubic feet of artifacts, 11 non-standard boxes of artifacts, and 6 ceramic vessels stored at 3 known repositories. These archaeological collections were generated from surveys and/or excavations conducted from 1962 to the present. The collections consist of prehistoric lithics, ceramics, pigments, animal remains, and miscellaneous rocks, as well as associated documentation such as field notes, photographs, and correspondence. Human skeletal remains, associated funerary objects, and a possible ceremonial object were identified in our review of the archaeological collections documentation for two sites.

We are notifying the Navajo because some of these materials were found in the area thought to be part of the territory occupied or used aboriginally by the Navajo or Puebloan clans who may have joined the Navajo. We are also notifying all of the federally recognized Pueblos as well as the Hopi and the Zuni.

In accordance with Section 6 of NAGPRA, we are inviting you to consult with us regarding these archaeological collections. Upon your written request, we will provide you access to review our records, catalogues, relevant studies, or other pertinent data for the purpose of determining the geographic origin, cultural affiliation, and basic facts surrounding acquisition and accession of these collections.

In the process of completing the Section 6 Summary, Native American human remains and associated funerary objects were identified from site LA 2714. The associated funerary objects collected from Fort Wingate Depot Activity are reportedly located at: the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture's Archaeological Research Collections Section, Santa Fe, New Mexico and the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture's Individually Catalogued Collections Section. Human skeletal remains from site LA 2714 are on long-term loan from the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, Santa Fe, New Mexico to the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, Albuquerque, New Mexico. These remains are located at the Osteology Laboratory at the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology. Archaeological site forms describe this site as Anasazi,

dating from the Pueblo I-II period.

A possible ceremonial object was reportedly collected in 1962 from site LA 6364. No further description of this object was available. It is reportedly located at the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, Santa Fe, New Mexico. Archaeological site forms describe this site as dating from the Pueblo III period or later, possibly Acoma-Zuni.

Therefore, by means of this letter we are also initiating consultation regarding the NAGPRA Section 5 Inventory. The U.S. Army is scheduled to conduct Section 5 Inventory investigations of human remains and associated funerary objects at a date to be determined. If the Navajo wish to comment on, or participate in, the Section 5 Inventory, please respond as soon as possible.

Please feel free to contact [Installation POC name] regarding any of these issues, at [telephone, address].

To facilitate discussions between the U.S. Army and the Navajo on these matters, please forward the name and method of contacting your tribal representative, traditional religious leader, or preferred NAGPRA point of contact. We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

[Commander's signature]

CF: AMC Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Command
 ATTN: ATCEN-ER (Maria Chuck Longo)
 5001 Eisenhower Avenue
 Alexandria, VA 22333

USAEC Commander, US Army Environmental Center
 ATTN: SFIM-AEC-EC (Guldenzopf)
 Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401

MCX Commander, US Army Corps of Engineers
 ATTN: CELMS-PD-C (Trimble)
 1222 Spruce Street
 St. Louis, MO 63103-2833

[Installation Header]

Mr. Ronald D. Shutiva, Governor
Pueblo of Acoma
P.O. Box 309
Acomita, New Mexico 87034

Dear Mr. Shutiva,

I am writing to inform you of collections derived from Fort Wingate Depot Activity that may contain Native American cultural items, as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), that are, or are likely to be, culturally affiliated with the Pueblo of Acoma. The U.S. Army has documented these archaeological collections in a Summary in accordance with the requirements of Section 6 of NAGPRA.

Fort Wingate Depot Activity has been closed since 1993 and is under the command of Tooele Army Depot, Utah. The U.S. Army is responsible for collections that include approximately 11 cubic feet of artifacts, 11 non-standard boxes of artifacts, and 6 ceramic vessels stored at 3 known repositories. These archaeological collections were generated from surveys and/or excavations conducted from 1962 to the present. The collections consist of prehistoric lithics, ceramics, pigments, animal remains, and miscellaneous rocks, as well as associated documentation such as field notes, photographs, and correspondence. Human skeletal remains, associated funerary objects, and a possible ceremonial object were identified in our review of the archaeological collections documentation for two sites.

We are notifying the Pueblo of Acoma because some of these materials were found near the area thought to be part of the territory occupied or used aboriginally by the Acoma. We are also notifying all of the other federally recognized Pueblos as well as the Hopi, the Navajo, and the Zuni.

In accordance with Section 6 of NAGPRA, we are inviting you to consult with us regarding these archaeological collections. Upon your written request, we will provide you access to review our records, catalogues, relevant studies, or other pertinent data for the purpose of determining the geographic origin, cultural affiliation, and basic facts surrounding acquisition and accession of these collections.

In the process of completing the Section 6 Summary, Native American human remains and associated funerary objects were identified from site LA 2714. The associated funerary objects collected from Fort Wingate Depot Activity are reportedly located at: the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture's Archaeological Research Collections Section, Santa Fe, New Mexico and the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture's Individually Catalogued Collections Section. Human skeletal remains from site LA 2714 are on long-term loan from the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, Santa Fe, New Mexico to the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, Albuquerque, New Mexico. These remains are located at the Osteology Laboratory at the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology. Archaeological site forms describe this site as Anasazi,

dating from the Pueblo I-II periods.

A possible ceremonial object was reportedly collected from site LA 6364 in 1962. No further description of this object was available. It is reportedly located at the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, Santa Fe, New Mexico. Archaeological site forms describe this site as dating from the Pueblo III period or later, possibly Acoma-Zuni.

Therefore, by means of this letter we are also initiating consultation regarding the NAGPRA Section 5 Inventory. The U.S. Army is scheduled to conduct Section 5 Inventory investigations of human remains and associated funerary objects at a date to be determined. If the Pueblo of Acoma wishes to comment on, or participate in, the Section 5 Inventory, please respond as soon as possible.

Please feel free to contact [Installation POC name] regarding any of these issues, at [telephone, address].

To facilitate discussions between the U.S. Army and the Pueblo of Acoma on these matters, please forward the name and method of contacting your tribal representative, traditional religious leader, or preferred NAGPRA point of contact. We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

[Commander's signature]

CF: AMC Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Command
 ATTN: ATCEN-ER (Maria Chuck Longo)
 5001 Eisenhower Avenue
 Alexandria, VA 22333

USAEC Commander, US Army Environmental Center
 ATTN: SFIM-AEC-EC (Guldenzopf)
 Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401

MCX Commander, US Army Corps of Engineers
 ATTN: CELMS-PD-C (Trimble)
 1222 Spruce Street
 St. Louis, MO 63103-2833

[Installation Header]

Mr. Isaac Herrera, Governor
Pueblo of Cochiti
P.O. Box 70
Cochiti, New Mexico 87082

Dear Mr. Herrera:

I am writing to inform you of collections derived from Fort Wingate Depot Activity that may contain Native American cultural items, as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), that are, or are likely to be, culturally affiliated with the Pueblo of Cochiti. The U.S. Army has documented these archaeological collections in a Summary in accordance with the requirements of Section 6 of NAGPRA.

Fort Wingate Depot Activity has been closed since 1993 and is under the command of Tooele Army Depot, Utah. The U.S. Army is responsible for collections that include approximately 11 cubic feet of artifacts, 11 non-standard boxes of artifacts, and 6 ceramic vessels stored at 3 known repositories. These archaeological collections were generated from surveys and/or excavations conducted from 1962 to the present. The collections consist of prehistoric lithics, ceramics, pigments, animal remains, and miscellaneous rocks, as well as associated documentation such as field notes, photographs, and correspondence. Human skeletal remains and associated funerary objects were identified in our review of the archaeological collections documentation for two sites.

We are notifying the Pueblo of Cochiti because some of these materials were found in the area thought to be part of the territory occupied or used aboriginally by the Anasazi. We are also notifying all of the other federally recognized Pueblos as well as the Hopi, the Navajo, and the Zuni.

In accordance with Section 6 of NAGPRA, we are inviting you to consult with us regarding these archaeological collections. Upon your written request, we will provide you access to review our records, catalogues, relevant studies, or other pertinent data for the purpose of determining the geographic origin, cultural affiliation, and basic facts surrounding acquisition and accession of these collections.

In the process of completing the Section 6 Summary, Native American human remains and associated funerary objects were identified from site LA 2714. The associated funerary objects collected from Fort Wingate Depot Activity are reportedly located at: the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture's Archaeological Research Collections Section, Santa Fe, New Mexico and the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture's Individually Catalogued Collections Section. Human skeletal remains from site LA 2714 are on long-term loan from the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, Santa Fe, New Mexico to the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, Albuquerque, New Mexico. These remains are located at the Osteology Laboratory at the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology. Archaeological site forms describe this site as Anasazi,

dating from the Pueblo I-II periods.

Therefore, by means of this letter we are also initiating consultation regarding the NAGPRA Section 5 Inventory. The U.S. Army is scheduled to conduct Section 5 Inventory investigations of human remains and associated funerary objects at a date to be determined. If the Pueblo of Cochiti wishes to comment on, or participate in, the Section 5 Inventory, please respond as soon as possible.

Please feel free to contact [Installation POC name] regarding any of these issues, at [telephone, address].

To facilitate discussions between the U.S. Army and the Pueblo of Cochiti on these matters, please forward the name and method of contacting your tribal representative, traditional religious leader, or preferred NAGPRA point of contact. We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

[Commander's signature]

CF:	AMC	Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Command ATTN: ATCEN-ER (Maria Chuck Longo) 5001 Eisenhower Avenue Alexandria, VA 22333
	USAEC	Commander, US Army Environmental Center ATTN: SFIM-AEC-EC (Guldenzopf) Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401
	MCX	Commander, US Army Corps of Engineers ATTN: CELMS-PD-C (Trimble) 1222 Spruce Street St. Louis, MO 63103-2833

[Installation Header]

Mr. Alvino Lucero, Governor
Pueblo of Isleta
P.O. Box 1270
Isleta, New Mexico 87022

Dear Mr. Lucero:

I am writing to inform you of collections derived from Fort Wingate Depot Activity that may contain Native American cultural items, as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), that are, or are likely to be, culturally affiliated with the Pueblo of Isleta. The U.S. Army has documented these archaeological collections in a Summary in accordance with the requirements of Section 6 of NAGPRA.

Fort Wingate Depot Activity has been closed since 1993 and is under the command of Tooele Army Depot, Utah. The U.S. Army is responsible for collections that include approximately 11 cubic feet of artifacts, 11 non-standard boxes of artifacts, and 6 ceramic vessels stored at 3 known repositories. These archaeological collections were generated from surveys and/or excavations conducted from 1962 to the present. The collections consist of prehistoric lithics, ceramics, pigments, animal remains, and miscellaneous rocks, as well as associated documentation such as field notes, photographs, and correspondence. Human skeletal remains and associated funerary objects were identified in our review of the archaeological collections documentation for one site.

We are notifying the Pueblo of Isleta because some of these materials were found in the area thought to be part of the territory occupied or used aboriginally by the Anasazi. We are also notifying all of the other federally recognized Pueblos as well as the Hopi, the Navajo, and the Zuni.

In accordance with Section 6 of NAGPRA, we are inviting you to consult with us regarding these archaeological collections. Upon your written request, we will provide you access to review our records, catalogues, relevant studies, or other pertinent data for the purpose of determining the geographic origin, cultural affiliation, and basic facts surrounding acquisition and accession of these collections.

In the process of completing the Section 6 Summary, Native American human remains and associated funerary objects were identified from site LA 2714. The associated funerary objects collected from Fort Wingate Depot Activity are reportedly located at: the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture's Archaeological Research Collections Section, Santa Fe, New Mexico and the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture's Individually Catalogued Collections Section. Human skeletal remains from site LA 2714 are on long-term loan from the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, Santa Fe, New Mexico to the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, Albuquerque, New Mexico. These remains are located at the Osteology Laboratory at the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology. Archaeological site forms describe this site as Anasazi,

dating from the Pueblo I-II periods.

Therefore, by means of this letter we are also initiating consultation regarding the NAGPRA Section 5 Inventory. The U.S. Army is scheduled to conduct Section 5 Inventory investigations of human remains and associated funerary objects at a date to be determined. If the Pueblo of Isleta wishes to comment on, or participate in, the Section 5 Inventory, please respond as soon as possible.

Please feel free to contact [Installation POC name] regarding any of these issues, at [telephone, address].

To facilitate discussions between the U.S. Army and the Pueblo of Isleta on these matters, please forward the name and method of contacting your tribal representative, traditional religious leader, or preferred NAGPRA point of contact. We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

[Commander's signature]

CF: AMC	Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Command ATTN: ATCEN-ER (Maria Chuck Longo) 5001 Eisenhower Avenue Alexandria, VA 22333
USAEC	Commander, US Army Environmental Center ATTN: SFIM-AEC-EC (Guldenzopf) Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401
MCX	Commander, US Army Corps of Engineers ATTN: CELMS-PD-C (Trimble) 1222 Spruce Street St. Louis, MO 63103-2833

[Installation Header]

Mr. Paul Chinana, Governor
Pueblo of Jemez
P.O. Box 100
Jemez Pueblo, New Mexico 87024

Dear Mr. Chinana:

I am writing to inform you of collections derived from Fort Wingate Depot Activity that may contain Native American cultural items, as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), that are, or are likely to be, culturally affiliated with the Pueblo of Jemez. The U.S. Army has documented these archaeological collections in a Summary in accordance with the requirements of Section 6 of NAGPRA.

Fort Wingate Depot Activity has been closed since 1993 and is under the command of Tooele Army Depot, Utah. The U.S. Army is responsible for collections that include approximately 11 cubic feet of artifacts, 11 non-standard boxes of artifacts, and 6 ceramic vessels stored at 3 known repositories. These archaeological collections were generated from surveys and/or excavations conducted from 1962 to the present. The collections consist of prehistoric lithics, ceramics, pigments, animal remains, and miscellaneous rocks, as well as associated documentation such as field notes, photographs, and correspondence. Human skeletal remains and associated funerary objects were identified in our review of the archaeological collections documentation for one site.

We are notifying the Pueblo of Jemez because some of these materials were found in the area thought to be part of the territory occupied or used aboriginally by the Anasazi. We are also notifying all of the other federally recognized Pueblos as well as the Hopi, the Navajo, and the Zuni.

In accordance with Section 6 of NAGPRA, we are inviting you to consult with us regarding these archaeological collections. Upon your written request, we will provide you access to review our records, catalogues, relevant studies, or other pertinent data for the purpose of determining the geographic origin, cultural affiliation, and basic facts surrounding acquisition and accession of these collections.

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dating from the Pueblo I-II periods.

Therefore, by means of this letter we are also initiating consultation regarding the NAGPRA Section 5 Inventory. The U.S. Army is scheduled to conduct Section 5 Inventory investigations of human remains and associated funerary objects at a date to be determined. If the Pueblo of Jemez wishes to comment on, or participate in, the Section 5 Inventory, please respond as soon as possible.

Please feel free to contact [Installation POC name] regarding any of these issues, at [telephone, address].

To facilitate discussions between the U.S. Army and the Pueblo of Jemez on these matters, please forward the name and method of contacting your tribal representative, traditional religious leader, or preferred NAGPRA point of contact. We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

[Commander's signature]

CF: AMC	Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Command ATTN: ATCEN-ER (Maria Chuck Longo) 5001 Eisenhower Avenue Alexandria, VA 22333
USAEC	Commander, US Army Environmental Center ATTN: SFIM-AEC-EC (Guldenzopf) Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401
MCX	Commander, US Army Corps of Engineers ATTN: CELMS-PD-C (Trimble) 1222 Spruce Street St. Louis, MO 63103-2833

[Installation Header]

Mr. Roland E. Johnson, Governor
Pueblo of Laguna
P.O. Box 194
Laguna, New Mexico 87026

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I am writing to inform you of collections derived from Fort Wingate Depot Activity that may contain Native American cultural items, as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), that are, or are likely to be, culturally affiliated with the Pueblo of Laguna. The U.S. Army has documented these archaeological collections in a Summary in accordance with the requirements of Section 6 of NAGPRA.

Fort Wingate Depot Activity has been closed since 1993 and is under the command of Tooele Army Depot, Utah. The U.S. Army is responsible for collections that include approximately 11 cubic feet of artifacts, 11 non-standard boxes of artifacts, and 6 ceramic vessels stored at 3 known repositories. These archaeological collections were generated from surveys and/or excavations conducted from 1962 to the present. The collections consist of prehistoric lithics, ceramics, pigments, animal remains, and miscellaneous rocks, as well as associated documentation such as field notes, photographs, and correspondence. Human skeletal remains and associated funerary objects were identified in our review of the archaeological collections documentation for one site.

We are notifying the Pueblo of Laguna because some of these materials were found in the area thought to be part of the territory occupied or used aboriginally by the Anasazi. We are also notifying all of the other federally recognized Pueblos as well as the Hopi, the Navajo, and the Zuni.

In accordance with Section 6 of NAGPRA, we are inviting you to consult with us regarding these archaeological collections. Upon your written request, we will provide you access to review our records, catalogues, relevant studies, or other pertinent data for the purpose of determining the geographic origin, cultural affiliation, and basic facts surrounding acquisition and accession of these collections.

In the process of completing the Section 6 Summary, Native American human remains and associated funerary objects were identified from site LA 2714. The associated funerary objects collected from Fort Wingate Depot Activity are reportedly located at: the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture's Archaeological Research Collections Section, Santa Fe, New Mexico and the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture's Individually Catalogued Collections Section. Human skeletal remains from site LA 2714 are on long-term loan from the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, Santa Fe, New Mexico to the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, Albuquerque, New Mexico. These remains are located at the Osteology Laboratory at the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology. Archaeological site forms describe this site as Anasazi,

dating from the Pueblo I-II periods.

Therefore, by means of this letter we are also initiating consultation regarding the NAGPRA Section 5 Inventory. The U.S. Army is scheduled to conduct Section 5 Inventory investigations of human remains and associated funerary objects at a date to be determined. If the Pueblo of Laguna wishes to comment on, or participate in, the Section 5 Inventory, please respond as soon as possible.

Please feel free to contact [Installation POC name] regarding any of these issues, at [telephone, address].

To facilitate discussions between the U.S. Army and the Pueblo of Laguna on these matters, please forward the name and method of contacting your tribal representative, traditional religious leader, or preferred NAGPRA point of contact. We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

[Commander's signature]

CF: AMC	Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Command ATTN: ATCEN-ER (Maria Chuck Longo) 5001 Eisenhower Avenue Alexandria, VA 22333
USAEC	Commander, US Army Environmental Center ATTN: SFIM-AEC-EC (Guldenzopf) Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401
MCX	Commander, US Army Corps of Engineers ATTN: CELMS-PD-C (Trimble) 1222 Spruce Street St. Louis, MO 63103-2833

[Installation Header]

Mr. Tony B. Vigil, Governor
Pueblo of Nambe
Route 1, Box 117-BB
Nambe Pueblo, New Mexico 87501

Dear Mr. Vigil:

I am writing to inform you of collections derived from Fort Wingate Depot Activity that may contain Native American cultural items, as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), that are, or are likely to be, culturally affiliated with the Pueblo of Nambe. The U.S. Army has documented these archaeological collections in a Summary in accordance with the requirements of Section 6 of NAGPRA.

Fort Wingate Depot Activity has been closed since 1993 and is under the command of Tooele Army Depot, Utah. The U.S. Army is responsible for collections that include approximately 11 cubic feet of artifacts, 11 non-standard boxes of artifacts, and 6 ceramic vessels stored at 3 known repositories. These archaeological collections were generated from surveys and/or excavations conducted from 1962 to the present. The collections consist of prehistoric lithics, ceramics, pigments, animal remains, and miscellaneous rocks, as well as associated documentation such as field notes, photographs, and correspondence. Human skeletal remains and associated funerary objects were identified in our review of the archaeological collections documentation for one site.

We are notifying the Pueblo of Nambe because some of these materials were found in the area thought to be part of the territory occupied or used aboriginally by the Anasazi. We are also notifying all of the other federally recognized Pueblos as well as the Hopi, the Navajo, and the Zuni.

In accordance with Section 6 of NAGPRA, we are inviting you to consult with us regarding these archaeological collections. Upon your written request, we will provide you access to review our records, catalogues, relevant studies, or other pertinent data for the purpose of determining the geographic origin, cultural affiliation, and basic facts surrounding acquisition and accession of these collections.

In the process of completing the Section 6 Summary, Native American human remains and associated funerary objects were identified from site LA 2714. The associated funerary objects collected from Fort Wingate Depot Activity are reportedly located at: the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture's Archaeological Research Collections Section, Santa Fe, New Mexico and the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture's Individually Catalogued Collections Section. Human skeletal remains from site LA 2714 are on long-term loan from the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, Santa Fe, New Mexico to the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, Albuquerque, New Mexico. These remains are located at the Osteology Laboratory at the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology. Archaeological site forms describe this site as Anasazi,

dating from the Pueblo I-II periods.

Therefore, by means of this letter we are also initiating consultation regarding the NAGPRA Section 5 Inventory. The U.S. Army is scheduled to conduct Section 5 Inventory investigations of human remains and associated funerary objects at a date to be determined. If the Pueblo of Nambe wishes to comment on, or participate in, the Section 5 Inventory, please respond as soon as possible.

Please feel free to contact [Installation POC name] regarding any of these issues, at [telephone, address].

To facilitate discussions between the U.S. Army and the Pueblo of Nambe on these matters, please forward the name and method of contacting your tribal representative, traditional religious leader, or preferred NAGPRA point of contact. We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

[Commander's signature]

CF:	AMC	Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Command ATTN: ATCEN-ER (Maria Chuck Longo) 5001 Eisenhower Avenue Alexandria, VA 22333
	USAEC	Commander, US Army Environmental Center ATTN: SFIM-AEC-EC (Guldenzopf) Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401
	MCX	Commander, US Army Corps of Engineers ATTN: CELMS-PD-C (Trimble) 1222 Spruce Street St. Louis, MO 63103-2833

[Installation Header]

Mr. Gerald Nailor, Governor
Pueblo of Picuris
P.O. Box 127
Penasco, New Mexico 87553

Dear Mr. Nailor:

I am writing to inform you of collections derived from Fort Wingate Depot Activity that may contain Native American cultural items, as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), that are, or are likely to be, culturally affiliated with the Pueblo of Picuris. The U.S. Army has documented these archaeological collections in a Summary in accordance with the requirements of Section 6 of NAGPRA.

Fort Wingate Depot Activity has been closed since 1993 and is under the command of Tooele Army Depot, Utah. The U.S. Army is responsible for collections that include approximately 11 cubic feet of artifacts, 11 non-standard boxes of artifacts, and 6 ceramic vessels stored at 3 known repositories. These archaeological collections were generated from surveys and/or excavations conducted from 1962 to the present. The collections consist of prehistoric lithics, ceramics, pigments, animal remains, and miscellaneous rocks, as well as associated documentation such as field notes, photographs, and correspondence. Human skeletal remains and associated funerary objects were identified in our review of the archaeological collections documentation for one site.

We are notifying the Pueblo of Picuris because some of these materials were found in the area thought to be part of the territory occupied or used aboriginally by the Anasazi. We are also notifying all of the other federally recognized Pueblos as well as the Hopi, the Navajo, and the Zuni.

In accordance with Section 6 of NAGPRA, we are inviting you to consult with us regarding these archaeological collections. Upon your written request, we will provide you access to review our records, catalogues, relevant studies, or other pertinent data for the purpose of determining the geographic origin, cultural affiliation, and basic facts surrounding acquisition and accession of these collections.

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dating from the Pueblo I-II periods.

Therefore, by means of this letter we are also initiating consultation regarding the NAGPRA Section 5 Inventory. The U.S. Army is scheduled to conduct Section 5 Inventory investigations of human remains and associated funerary objects at a date to be determined. If the Pueblo of Picuris wishes to comment on, or participate in, the Section 5 Inventory, please respond as soon as possible.

Please feel free to contact [Installation POC name] regarding any of these issues, at [telephone, address].

To facilitate discussions between the U.S. Army and the Pueblo of Picuris on these matters, please forward the name and method of contacting your tribal representative, traditional religious leader, or preferred NAGPRA point of contact. We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

[Commander's signature]

CF: AMC	Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Command ATTN: ATCEN-ER (Maria Chuck Longo) 5001 Eisenhower Avenue Alexandria, VA 22333
USAEC	Commander, US Army Environmental Center ATTN: SFIM-AEC-EC (Guldenzopf) Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401
MCX	Commander, US Army Corps of Engineers ATTN: CELMS-PD-C (Trimble) 1222 Spruce Street St. Louis, MO 63103-2833

[Installation Header]

Mr. Jacob Viarrial, Governor
Pueblo of Pojoaque
Route 11, Box 71
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

Dear Mr. Viarrial:

I am writing to inform you of collections derived from Fort Wingate Depot Activity that may contain Native American cultural items, as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), that are, or are likely to be, culturally affiliated with the Pueblo of Pojoaque. The U.S. Army has documented these archaeological collections in a Summary in accordance with the requirements of Section 6 of NAGPRA.

Fort Wingate Depot Activity has been closed since 1993 and is under the command of Tooele Army Depot, Utah. The U.S. Army is responsible for collections that include approximately 11 cubic feet of artifacts, 11 non-standard boxes of artifacts, and 6 ceramic vessels stored at 3 known repositories. These archaeological collections were generated from surveys and/or excavations conducted from 1962 to the present. The collections consist of prehistoric lithics, ceramics, pigments, animal remains, and miscellaneous rocks, as well as associated documentation such as field notes, photographs, and correspondence. Human skeletal remains and associated funerary objects were identified in our review of the archaeological collections documentation for one site.

We are notifying the Pueblo of Pojoaque because some of these materials were found in the area thought to be part of the territory occupied or used aboriginally by the Anasazi. We are also notifying all of the other federally recognized Pueblos as well as the Hopi, the Navajo, and the Zuni.

In accordance with Section 6 of NAGPRA, we are inviting you to consult with us regarding these archaeological collections. Upon your written request, we will provide you access to review our records, catalogues, relevant studies, or other pertinent data for the purpose of determining the geographic origin, cultural affiliation, and basic facts surrounding acquisition and accession of these collections.

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dating from the Pueblo I-II periods.

Therefore, by means of this letter we are also initiating consultation regarding the NAGPRA Section 5 Inventory. The U.S. Army is scheduled to conduct Section 5 Inventory investigations of human remains and associated funerary objects at a date to be determined. If the Pueblo of Pojoaque wishes to comment on, or participate in, the Section 5 Inventory, please respond as soon as possible.

Please feel free to contact [Installation POC name] regarding any of these issues, at [telephone, address].

To facilitate discussions between the U.S. Army and the Pueblo of Pojoaque on these matters, please forward the name and method of contacting your tribal representative, traditional religious leader, or preferred NAGPRA point of contact. We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

[Commander's signature]

CF: AMC	Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Command ATTN: ATCEN-ER (Maria Chuck Longo) 5001 Eisenhower Avenue Alexandria, VA 22333
USAEC	Commander, US Army Environmental Center ATTN: SFIM-AEC-EC (Guldenzopf) Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401
MCX	Commander, US Army Corps of Engineers ATTN: CELMS-PD-C (Trimble) 1222 Spruce Street St. Louis, MO 63103-2833

[Installation Header]

Mr. Alex Lujan, Governor
Pueblo of Sandia
Box 6008
Bernalillo, New Mexico 870047

Dear Mr. Lujan:

I am writing to inform you of collections derived from Fort Wingate Depot Activity that may contain Native American cultural items, as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), that are, or are likely to be, culturally affiliated with the Pueblo of Sandia. The U.S. Army has documented these archaeological collections in a Summary in accordance with the requirements of Section 6 of NAGPRA.

Fort Wingate Depot Activity has been closed since 1993 and is under the command of Tooele Army Depot, Utah. The U.S. Army is responsible for collections that include approximately 11 cubic feet of artifacts, 11 non-standard boxes of artifacts, and 6 ceramic vessels stored at 3 known repositories. These archaeological collections were generated from surveys and/or excavations conducted from 1962 to the present. The collections consist of prehistoric lithics, ceramics, pigments, animal remains, and miscellaneous rocks, as well as associated documentation such as field notes, photographs, and correspondence. Human skeletal remains and associated funerary objects were identified in our review of the archaeological collections documentation for one site.

We are notifying the Pueblo of Sandia because some of these materials were found in the area thought to be part of the territory occupied or used aboriginally by the Anasazi. We are also notifying all of the other federally recognized Pueblos as well as the Hopi, the Navajo, and the Zuni.

In accordance with Section 6 of NAGPRA, we are inviting you to consult with us regarding these archaeological collections. Upon your written request, we will provide you access to review our records, catalogues, relevant studies, or other pertinent data for the purpose of determining the geographic origin, cultural affiliation, and basic facts surrounding acquisition and accession of these collections.

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dating from the Pueblo I-II periods.

Therefore, by means of this letter we are also initiating consultation regarding the NAGPRA Section 5 Inventory. The U.S. Army is scheduled to conduct Section 5 Inventory investigations of human remains and associated funerary objects at a date to be determined. If the Pueblo of Sandia wishes to comment on, or participate in, the Section 5 Inventory, please respond as soon as possible.

Please feel free to contact [Installation POC name] regarding any of these issues, at [telephone, address].

To facilitate discussions between the U.S. Army and the Pueblo of Sandia on these matters, please forward the name and method of contacting your tribal representative, traditional religious leader, or preferred NAGPRA point of contact. We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

[Commander's signature]

CF:	AMC	Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Command ATTN: ATCEN-ER (Maria Chuck Longo) 5001 Eisenhower Avenue Alexandria, VA 22333
	USAEC	Commander, US Army Environmental Center ATTN: SFIM-AEC-EC (Guldenzopf) Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401
	MCX	Commander, US Army Corps of Engineers ATTN: CELMS-PD-C (Trimble) 1222 Spruce Street St. Louis, MO 63103-2833

[Installation Header]

Mr. Calvin Garcia, Governor
Pueblo of San Felipe
P.O. Box 4339
San Felipe, New Mexico 87001

Dear Mr. Garcia:

I am writing to inform you of collections derived from Fort Wingate Depot Activity that may contain Native American cultural items, as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), that are, or are likely to be, culturally affiliated with the Pueblo of San Felipe. The U.S. Army has documented these archaeological collections in a Summary in accordance with the requirements of Section 6 of NAGPRA.

Fort Wingate Depot Activity has been closed since 1993 and is under the command of Tooele Army Depot, Utah. The U.S. Army is responsible for collections that include approximately 11 cubic feet of artifacts, 11 non-standard boxes of artifacts, and 6 ceramic vessels stored at 3 known repositories. These archaeological collections were generated from surveys and/or excavations conducted from 1962 to the present. The collections consist of prehistoric lithics, ceramics, pigments, animal remains, and miscellaneous rocks, as well as associated documentation such as field notes, photographs, and correspondence. Human skeletal remains and associated funerary objects were identified in our review of the archaeological collections documentation for one site.

We are notifying the Pueblo of San Felipe because some of these materials were found in the area thought to be part of the territory occupied or used aboriginally by the Anasazi. We are also notifying all of the other federally recognized Pueblos as well as the Hopi, the Navajo, and the Zuni.

In accordance with Section 6 of NAGPRA, we are inviting you to consult with us regarding these archaeological collections. Upon your written request, we will provide you access to review our records, catalogues, relevant studies, or other pertinent data for the purpose of determining the geographic origin, cultural affiliation, and basic facts surrounding acquisition and accession of these collections.

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dating from the Pueblo I-II periods.

Therefore, by means of this letter we are also initiating consultation regarding the NAGPRA Section 5 Inventory. The U.S. Army is scheduled to conduct Section 5 Inventory investigations of human remains and associated funerary objects at a date to be determined. If the Pueblo of San Felipe wishes to comment on, or participate in, the Section 5 Inventory, please respond as soon as possible.

Please feel free to contact [Installation POC name] regarding any of these issues, at [telephone, address].

To facilitate discussions between the U.S. Army and the Pueblo of San Felipe on these matters, please forward the name and method of contacting your tribal representative, traditional religious leader, or preferred NAGPRA point of contact. We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

[Commander's signature]

CF: AMC	Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Command ATTN: ATCEN-ER (Maria Chuck Longo) 5001 Eisenhower Avenue Alexandria, VA 22333
USAEC	Commander, US Army Environmental Center ATTN: SFIM-AEC-EC (Guldenzopf) Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401
MCX	Commander, US Army Corps of Engineers ATTN: CELMS-PD-C (Trimble) 1222 Spruce Street St. Louis, MO 63103-2833

[Installation Header]

Governor
Pueblo of San Ildefonso
Route 5, Box 315-A
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

Dear Governor:

I am writing to inform you of collections derived from Fort Wingate Depot Activity that may contain Native American cultural items, as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), that are, or are likely to be, culturally affiliated with the Pueblo of San Ildefonso. The U.S. Army has documented these archaeological collections in a Summary in accordance with the requirements of Section 6 of NAGPRA.

Fort Wingate Depot Activity has been closed since 1993 and is under the command of Tooele Army Depot, Utah. The U.S. Army is responsible for collections that include approximately 11 cubic feet of artifacts, 11 non-standard boxes of artifacts, and 6 ceramic vessels stored at 3 known repositories. These archaeological collections were generated from surveys and/or excavations conducted from 1962 to the present. The collections consist of prehistoric lithics, ceramics, pigments, animal remains, and miscellaneous rocks, as well as associated documentation such as field notes, photographs, and correspondence. Human skeletal remains and associated funerary objects were identified in our review of the archaeological collections documentation for one site.

We are notifying the Pueblo of San Ildefonso because some of these materials were found in the area thought to be part of the territory occupied or used aboriginally by the Anasazi. We are also notifying all of the other federally recognized Pueblos as well as the Hopi, the Navajo, and the Zuni.

In accordance with Section 6 of NAGPRA, we are inviting you to consult with us regarding these archaeological collections. Upon your written request, we will provide you access to review our records, catalogues, relevant studies, or other pertinent data for the purpose of determining the geographic origin, cultural affiliation, and basic facts surrounding acquisition and accession of these collections.

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dating from the Pueblo I-II periods.

Therefore, by means of this letter we are also initiating consultation regarding the NAGPRA Section 5 Inventory. The U.S. Army is scheduled to conduct Section 5 Inventory investigations of human remains and associated funerary objects at a date to be determined. If the Pueblo of San Ildefonso wishes to comment on, or participate in, the Section 5 Inventory, please respond as soon as possible.

Please feel free to contact [Installation POC name] regarding any of these issues, at [telephone, address].

To facilitate discussions between the U.S. Army and the Pueblo of San Ildefonso on these matters, please forward the name and method of contacting your tribal representative, traditional religious leader, or preferred NAGPRA point of contact. We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

[Commander's signature]

CF:	AMC	Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Command ATTN: ATCEN-ER (Maria Chuck Longo) 5001 Eisenhower Avenue Alexandria, VA 22333
	USAEC	Commander, US Army Environmental Center ATTN: SFIM-AEC-EC (Guldenzopf) Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401
	MCX	Commander, US Army Corps of Engineers ATTN: CELMS-PD-C (Trimble) 1222 Spruce Street St. Louis, MO 63103-2833

[Installation Header]

Mr. Joe Garcia, Governor
Pueblo of San Juan
P.O. Box 1099
San Juan Pueblo, New Mexico 87566

Dear Mr. Garcia:

I am writing to inform you of collections derived from Fort Wingate Depot Activity that may contain Native American cultural items, as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), that are, or are likely to be, culturally affiliated with the Pueblo of San Juan. The U.S. Army has documented these archaeological collections in a Summary in accordance with the requirements of Section 6 of NAGPRA.

Fort Wingate Depot Activity has been closed since 1993 and is under the command of Tooele Army Depot, Utah. The U.S. Army is responsible for collections that include approximately 11 cubic feet of artifacts, 11 non-standard boxes of artifacts, and 6 ceramic vessels stored at 3 known repositories. These archaeological collections were generated from surveys and/or excavations conducted from 1962 to the present. The collections consist of prehistoric lithics, ceramics, pigments, animal remains, and miscellaneous rocks, as well as associated documentation such as field notes, photographs, and correspondence. Human skeletal remains and associated funerary objects were identified in our review of the archaeological collections documentation for one site.

We are notifying the Pueblo of San Juan because some of these materials were found in the area thought to be part of the territory occupied or used aboriginally by the Anasazi. We are also notifying all of the other federally recognized Pueblos as well as the Hopi, the Navajo, and the Zuni.

In accordance with Section 6 of NAGPRA, we are inviting you to consult with us regarding these archaeological collections. Upon your written request, we will provide you access to review our records, catalogues, relevant studies, or other pertinent data for the purpose of determining the geographic origin, cultural affiliation, and basic facts surrounding acquisition and accession of these collections.

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dating from the Pueblo I-II periods.

Therefore, by means of this letter we are also initiating consultation regarding the NAGPRA Section 5 Inventory. The U.S. Army is scheduled to conduct Section 5 Inventory investigations of human remains and associated funerary objects at a date to be determined. If the Pueblo of San Juan wishes to comment on, or participate in, the Section 5 Inventory, please respond as soon as possible.

Please feel free to contact [Installation POC name] regarding any of these issues, at [telephone, address].

To facilitate discussions between the U.S. Army and the Pueblo of San Juan on these matters, please forward the name and method of contacting your tribal representative, traditional religious leader, or preferred NAGPRA point of contact. We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

[Commander's signature]

CF: AMC	Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Command ATTN: ATCEN-ER (Maria Chuck Longo) 5001 Eisenhower Avenue Alexandria, VA 22333
USAEC	Commander, US Army Environmental Center ATTN: SFIM-AEC-EC (Guldenzopf) Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401
MCX	Commander, US Army Corps of Engineers ATTN: CELMS-PD-C (Trimble) 1222 Spruce Street St. Louis, MO 63103-2833

[Installation Header]

Mr. Ernest J. Lujan, Governor
Pueblo of Santa Ana
2 Dove Road
Bernalillo, New Mexico 87004

Dear Mr. Lujan:

I am writing to inform you of collections derived from Fort Wingate Depot Activity that may contain Native American cultural items, as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), that are, or are likely to be, culturally affiliated with the Pueblo of Santa Ana. The U.S. Army has documented these archaeological collections in a Summary in accordance with the requirements of Section 6 of NAGPRA.

Fort Wingate Depot Activity has been closed since 1993 and is under the command of Tooele Army Depot, Utah. The U.S. Army is responsible for collections that include approximately 11 cubic feet of artifacts, 11 non-standard boxes of artifacts, and 6 ceramic vessels stored at 3 known repositories. These archaeological collections were generated from surveys and/or excavations conducted from 1962 to the present. The collections consist of prehistoric lithics, ceramics, pigments, animal remains, and miscellaneous rocks, as well as associated documentation such as field notes, photographs, and correspondence. Human skeletal remains and associated funerary objects were identified in our review of the archaeological collections documentation for one site.

We are notifying the Pueblo of Santa Ana because some of these materials were found in the area thought to be part of the territory occupied or used aboriginally by the Anasazi. We are also notifying all of the other federally recognized Pueblos as well as the Hopi, the Navajo, and the Zuni.

In accordance with Section 6 of NAGPRA, we are inviting you to consult with us regarding these archaeological collections. Upon your written request, we will provide you access to review our records, catalogues, relevant studies, or other pertinent data for the purpose of determining the geographic origin, cultural affiliation, and basic facts surrounding acquisition and accession of these collections.

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dating from the Pueblo I-II periods.

Therefore, by means of this letter we are also initiating consultation regarding the NAGPRA Section 5 Inventory. The U.S. Army is scheduled to conduct Section 5 Inventory investigations of human remains and associated funerary objects at a date to be determined. If the Pueblo of Santa Ana wishes to comment on, or participate in, the Section 5 Inventory, please respond as soon as possible.

Please feel free to contact [Installation POC name] regarding any of these issues, at [telephone, address].

To facilitate discussions between the U.S. Army and the Pueblo of Santa Ana on these matters, please forward the name and method of contacting your tribal representative, traditional religious leader, or preferred NAGPRA point of contact. We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

[Commander's signature]

CF:	AMC	Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Command ATTN: ATCEN-ER (Maria Chuck Longo) 5001 Eisenhower Avenue Alexandria, VA 22333
	USAEC	Commander, US Army Environmental Center ATTN: SFIM-AEC-EC (Guldenzopf) Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401
	MCX	Commander, US Army Corps of Engineers ATTN: CELMS-PD-C (Trimble) 1222 Spruce Street St. Louis, MO 63103-2833

[Installation Header]

Mr. Edwin Tafoya, Governor
Pueblo of Santa Clara
P.O. Box 580
Española, New Mexico 87532

Dear Mr. Tafoya:

I am writing to inform you of collections derived from Fort Wingate Depot Activity that may contain Native American cultural items, as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), that are, or are likely to be, culturally affiliated with the Pueblo of Santa Clara. The U.S. Army has documented these archaeological collections in a Summary in accordance with the requirements of Section 6 of NAGPRA.

Fort Wingate Depot Activity has been closed since 1993 and is under the command of Tooele Army Depot, Utah. The U.S. Army is responsible for collections that include approximately 11 cubic feet of artifacts, 11 non-standard boxes of artifacts, and 6 ceramic vessels stored at 3 known repositories. These archaeological collections were generated from surveys and/or excavations conducted from 1962 to the present. The collections consist of prehistoric lithics, ceramics, pigments, animal remains, and miscellaneous rocks, as well as associated documentation such as field notes, photographs, and correspondence. Human skeletal remains and associated funerary objects were identified in our review of the archaeological collections documentation for one site.

We are notifying the Pueblo of Santa Clara because some of these materials were found in the area thought to be part of the territory occupied or used aboriginally by the Anasazi. We are also notifying all of the other federally recognized Pueblos as well as the Hopi, the Navajo, and the Zuni.

In accordance with Section 6 of NAGPRA, we are inviting you to consult with us regarding these archaeological collections. Upon your written request, we will provide you access to review our records, catalogues, relevant studies, or other pertinent data for the purpose of determining the geographic origin, cultural affiliation, and basic facts surrounding acquisition and accession of these collections.

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dating from the Pueblo I-II periods.

Therefore, by means of this letter we are also initiating consultation regarding the NAGPRA Section 5 Inventory. The U.S. Army is scheduled to conduct Section 5 Inventory investigations of human remains and associated funerary objects at a date to be determined.. If the Pueblo of Santa Clara wishes to comment on, or participate in, the Section 5 Inventory, please respond as soon as possible.

Please feel free to contact [Installation POC name] regarding any of these issues, at [telephone, address].

To facilitate discussions between the U.S. Army and the Pueblo of Santa Clara on these matters, please forward the name and method of contacting your tribal representative, traditional religious leader, or preferred NAGPRA point of contact. We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

[Commander's signature]

CF:	AMC	Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Command ATTN: ATCEN-ER (Maria Chuck Longo) 5001 Eisenhower Avenue Alexandria, VA 22333
	USAEC	Commander, US Army Environmental Center ATTN: SFIM-AEC-EC (Guldenzopf) Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401
	MCX	Commander, US Army Corps of Engineers ATTN: CELMS-PD-C (Trimble) 1222 Spruce Street St. Louis, MO 63103-2833

[Installation Header]

Mr. Bennie Star, Governor
Pueblo of Santo Domingo
P.O. Box 99
Santo Domingo, New Mexico 87052

Dear Mr. Star:

I am writing to inform you of collections derived from Fort Wingate Depot Activity that may contain Native American cultural items, as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), that are, or are likely to be, culturally affiliated with the Pueblo of Santo Domingo. The U.S. Army has documented these archaeological collections in a Summary in accordance with the requirements of Section 6 of NAGPRA.

Fort Wingate Depot Activity has been closed since 1993 and is under the command of Tooele Army Depot, Utah. The U.S. Army is responsible for collections that include approximately 11 cubic feet of artifacts, 11 non-standard boxes of artifacts, and 6 ceramic vessels stored at 3 known repositories. These archaeological collections were generated from surveys and/or excavations conducted from 1962 to the present. The collections consist of prehistoric lithics, ceramics, pigments, animal remains, and miscellaneous rocks, as well as associated documentation such as field notes, photographs, and correspondence. Human skeletal remains and associated funerary objects were identified in our review of the archaeological collections documentation for one site.

We are notifying the Pueblo of Santo Domingo because some of these materials were found in the area thought to be part of the territory occupied or used aboriginally by the Anasazi. We are also notifying all of the other federally recognized Pueblos as well as the Hopi, the Navajo, and the Zuni.

In accordance with Section 6 of NAGPRA, we are inviting you to consult with us regarding these archaeological collections. Upon your written request, we will provide you access to review our records, catalogues, relevant studies, or other pertinent data for the purpose of determining the geographic origin, cultural affiliation, and basic facts surrounding acquisition and accession of these collections.

In the process of completing the Section 6 Summary, Native American human remains and associated funerary objects were identified from site LA 2714. The associated funerary objects collected from Fort Wingate Depot Activity are reportedly located at: the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture's Archaeological Research Collections Section, Santa Fe, New Mexico and the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture's Individually Catalogued Collections Section. Human skeletal remains from site LA 2714 are on long-term loan from the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, Santa Fe, New Mexico to the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, Albuquerque, New Mexico. These remains are located at the Osteology Laboratory at the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology. Archaeological site forms describe this site as Anasazi,

dating from the Pueblo I-II periods.

Therefore, by means of this letter we are also initiating consultation regarding the NAGPRA Section 5 Inventory. The U. S. Army is scheduled to conduct Section 5 Inventory investigations of human remains and associated funerary objects on at a date to be determined. If the Pueblo of Santo Domingo wishes to comment on, or participate in, the Section 5 Inventory, please respond as soon as possible.

Please feel free to contact [Installation POC name] regarding any of these issues, at [telephone, address].

To facilitate discussions between the U.S. Army and the Pueblo of Santo Domingo on these matters, please forward the name and method of contacting your tribal representative, traditional religious leader, or preferred NAGPRA point of contact. We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

[Commander's signature]

CF: AMC	Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Command ATTN: ATCEN-ER (Maria Chuck Longo) 5001 Eisenhower Avenue Alexandria, VA 22333
USAEC	Commander, US Army Environmental Center ATTN: SFIM-AEC-EC (Guldenzopf) Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401
MCX	Commander, US Army Corps of Engineers ATTN: CELMS-PD-C (Trimble) 1222 Spruce Street St. Louis, MO 63103-2833

[Installation Header]

Mr. Mike Concha, Governor
Pueblo of Taos
P.O. Box 1846
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87571

Dear Mr. Concha:

I am writing to inform you of collections derived from Fort Wingate Depot Activity that may contain Native American cultural items, as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), that are, or are likely to be, culturally affiliated with the Pueblo of Taos. The U.S. Army has documented these archaeological collections in a Summary in accordance with the requirements of Section 6 of NAGPRA.

Fort Wingate Depot Activity has been closed since 1993 and is under the command of Tooele Army Depot, Utah. The U.S. Army is responsible for collections that include approximately 11 cubic feet of artifacts, 11 non-standard boxes of artifacts, and 6 ceramic vessels stored at 3 known repositories. These archaeological collections were generated from surveys and/or excavations conducted from 1962 to the present. The collections consist of prehistoric lithics, ceramics, pigments, animal remains, and miscellaneous rocks, as well as associated documentation such as field notes, photographs, and correspondence. Human skeletal remains and associated funerary objects were identified in our review of the archaeological collections documentation for one site.

We are notifying the Pueblo of Taos because some of these materials were found in the area thought to be part of the territory occupied or used aboriginally by the Anasazi. We are also notifying all of the other federally recognized Pueblos as well as the Hopi, the Navajo, and the Zuni.

In accordance with Section 6 of NAGPRA, we are inviting you to consult with us regarding these archaeological collections. Upon your written request, we will provide you access to review our records, catalogues, relevant studies, or other pertinent data for the purpose of determining the geographic origin, cultural affiliation, and basic facts surrounding acquisition and accession of these collections.

In the process of completing the Section 6 Summary, Native American human remains and associated funerary objects were identified from site LA 2714. The associated funerary objects collected from Fort Wingate Depot Activity are reportedly located at: the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture's Archaeological Research Collections Section, Santa Fe, New Mexico and the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture's Individually Catalogued Collections Section. Human skeletal remains from site LA 2714 are on long-term loan from the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, Santa Fe, New Mexico to the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, Albuquerque, New Mexico. These remains are located at the Osteology Laboratory at the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology. Archaeological site forms describe this site as Anasazi,

dating from the Pueblo I-II periods.

Therefore, by means of this letter we are also initiating consultation regarding the NAGPRA Section 5 Inventory. The U.S. Army is scheduled to conduct Section 5 Inventory investigations of human remains and associated funerary objects at a date to be determined. If the Pueblo of Taos wishes to comment on, or participate in, the Section 5 Inventory, please respond as soon as possible.

Please feel free to contact [Installation POC name] regarding any of these issues, at [telephone, address].

To facilitate discussions between the U.S. Army and the Pueblo of Taos on these matters, please forward the name and method of contacting your tribal representative, traditional religious leader, or preferred NAGPRA point of contact. We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

[Commander's signature]

CF: AMC	Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Command ATTN: ATCEN-ER (Maria Chuck Longo) 5001 Eisenhower Avenue Alexandria, VA 22333
USAEC	Commander, US Army Environmental Center ATTN: SFIM-AEC-EC (Guldenzopf) Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401
MCX	Commander, US Army Corps of Engineers ATTN: CELMS-PD-C (Trimble) 1222 Spruce Street St. Louis, MO 63103-2833

[Installation Header]

Mr. Herman Vigil, Governor
Pueblo of Tesuque
Route 5, Box 360-T
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

Dear Mr. Vigil:

I am writing to inform you of collections derived from Fort Wingate Depot Activity that may contain Native American cultural items, as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), that are, or are likely to be, culturally affiliated with the Pueblo of Tesuque. The U.S. Army has documented these archaeological collections in a Summary in accordance with the requirements of Section 6 of NAGPRA.

Fort Wingate Depot Activity has been closed since 1993 and is under the command of Tooele Army Depot, Utah. The U.S. Army is responsible for collections that include approximately 11 cubic feet of artifacts, 11 non-standard boxes of artifacts, and 6 ceramic vessels stored at 3 known repositories. These archaeological collections were generated from surveys and/or excavations conducted from 1962 to the present. The collections consist of prehistoric lithics, ceramics, pigments, animal remains, and miscellaneous rocks, as well as associated documentation such as field notes, photographs, and correspondence. Human skeletal remains and associated funerary objects were identified in our review of the archaeological collections documentation for one site.

We are notifying the Pueblo of Tesuque because some of these materials were found in the area thought to be part of the territory occupied or used aboriginally by the Anasazi. We are also notifying all of the other federally recognized Pueblos as well as the Hopi, the Navajo, and the Zuni.

In accordance with Section 6 of NAGPRA, we are inviting you to consult with us regarding these archaeological collections. Upon your written request, we will provide you access to review our records, catalogues, relevant studies, or other pertinent data for the purpose of determining the geographic origin, cultural affiliation, and basic facts surrounding acquisition and accession of these collections.

In the process of completing the Section 6 Summary, Native American human remains and associated funerary objects were identified from site LA 2714. The associated funerary objects collected from Fort Wingate Depot Activity are reportedly located at: the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture's Archaeological Research Collections Section, Santa Fe, New Mexico and the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture's Individually Catalogued Collections Section. Human skeletal remains from site LA 2714 are on long-term loan from the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, Santa Fe, New Mexico to the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, Albuquerque, New Mexico. These remains are located at the Osteology Laboratory at the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology. Archaeological site forms describe this site as Anasazi,

dating from the Pueblo I-II periods.

Therefore, by means of this letter we are also initiating consultation regarding the NAGPRA Section 5 Inventory. The U.S. Army is scheduled to conduct Section 5 Inventory investigations of human remains and associated funerary objects at a date to be determined. If the Pueblo of Tesuque wishes to comment on, or participate in, the Section 5 Inventory, please respond as soon as possible.

Please feel free to contact [Installation POC name] regarding any of these issues, at [telephone, address].

To facilitate discussions between the U.S. Army and the Pueblo of Tesuque on these matters, please forward the name and method of contacting your tribal representative, traditional religious leader, or preferred NAGPRA point of contact. We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

[Commander's signature]

CF: AMC	Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Command ATTN: ATCEN-ER (Maria Chuck Longo) 5001 Eisenhower Avenue Alexandria, VA 22333
USAEC	Commander, US Army Environmental Center ATTN: SFIM-AEC-EC (Guldenzopf) Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401
MCX	Commander, US Army Corps of Engineers ATTN: CELMS-PD-C (Trimble) 1222 Spruce Street St. Louis, MO 63103-2833

[Installation Header]

Mr. Stanley Pino, Governor
Pueblo of Zia
135 Capitol Square Drive
Zia Pueblo, New Mexico 87053-6013

Dear Mr. Pino:

I am writing to inform you of collections derived from Fort Wingate Depot Activity that may contain Native American cultural items, as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), that are, or are likely to be, culturally affiliated with the Pueblo of Zia. The U.S. Army has documented these archaeological collections in a Summary in accordance with the requirements of Section 6 of NAGPRA.

Fort Wingate Depot Activity has been closed since 1993 and is under the command of Tooele Army Depot, Utah. The U.S. Army is responsible for collections that include approximately 11 cubic feet of artifacts, 11 non-standard boxes of artifacts, and 6 ceramic vessels stored at 3 known repositories. These archaeological collections were generated from surveys and/or excavations conducted from 1962 to the present. The collections consist of prehistoric lithics, ceramics, pigments, animal remains, and miscellaneous rocks, as well as associated documentation such as field notes, photographs, and correspondence. Human skeletal remains and associated funerary objects were identified in our review of the archaeological collections documentation for one site.

We are notifying the Pueblo of Zia because some of these materials were found in the area thought to be part of the territory occupied or used aboriginally by the Anasazi. We are also notifying all of the other federally recognized Pueblos as well as the Hopi, the Navajo, and the Zuni.

In accordance with Section 6 of NAGPRA, we are inviting you to consult with us regarding these archaeological collections. Upon your written request, we will provide you access to review our records, catalogues, relevant studies, or other pertinent data for the purpose of determining the geographic origin, cultural affiliation, and basic facts surrounding acquisition and accession of these collections.

In the process of completing the Section 6 Summary, Native American human remains and associated funerary objects were identified from site LA 2714. The associated funerary objects collected from Fort Wingate Depot Activity are reportedly located at: the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture's Archaeological Research Collections Section, Santa Fe, New Mexico and the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture's Individually Catalogued Collections Section. Human skeletal remains from site LA 2714 are on long-term loan from the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, Santa Fe, New Mexico to the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, Albuquerque, New Mexico. These remains are located at the Osteology Laboratory at the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology. Archaeological site forms describe this site as Anasazi,

dating from the Pueblo I-II periods.

Therefore, by means of this letter we are also initiating consultation regarding the NAGPRA Section 5 Inventory. The U.S. Army is scheduled to conduct Section 5 Inventory investigations of human remains and associated funerary objects at a date to be determined. If the Pueblo of Zia wishes to comment on, or participate in, the Section 5 Inventory, please respond as soon as possible.

Please feel free to contact [Installation POC name] regarding any of these issues, at [telephone, address].

To facilitate discussions between the U.S. Army and the Pueblo of Zia on these matters, please forward the name and method of contacting your tribal representative, traditional religious leader, or preferred NAGPRA point of contact. We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

[Commander's signature]

CF: AMC	Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Command ATTN: ATCEN-ER (Maria Chuck Longo) 5001 Eisenhower Avenue Alexandria, VA 22333
USAEC	Commander, US Army Environmental Center ATTN: SFIM-AEC-EC (Guldenzopf) Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401
MCX	Commander, US Army Corps of Engineers ATTN: CELMS-PD-C (Trimble) 1222 Spruce Street St. Louis, MO 63103-2833

[Installation Header]

Mr. Elias Torres, Governor
Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo
P.O. Box 17579 Ysleta Stn.
El Paso, Texas 79917

Dear Mr. Torres:

I am writing to inform you of collections derived from Fort Wingate Depot Activity that may contain Native American cultural items, as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), that are, or are likely to be, culturally affiliated with the Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo. The U.S. Army has documented these archaeological collections in a Summary in accordance with the requirements of Section 6 of NAGPRA.

Fort Wingate Depot Activity has been closed since 1993 and is under the command of Tooele Army Depot, Utah. The U.S. Army is responsible for collections that include approximately 11 cubic feet of artifacts, 11 non-standard boxes of artifacts, and 6 ceramic vessels stored at 3 known repositories. These archaeological collections were generated from surveys and/or excavations conducted from 1962 to the present. The collections consist of prehistoric lithics, ceramics, pigments, animal remains, and miscellaneous rocks, as well as associated documentation such as field notes, photographs, and correspondence. Human skeletal remains and associated funerary objects were identified in our review of the archaeological collections documentation for one site.

We are notifying the Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo because some of these materials were found in the area thought to be part of the territory occupied or used aboriginally by the Anasazi. We are also notifying all of the other federally recognized Pueblos as well as the Hopi, the Navajo, and the Zuni.

In accordance with Section 6 of NAGPRA, we are inviting you to consult with us regarding these archaeological collections. Upon your written request, we will provide you access to review our records, catalogues, relevant studies, or other pertinent data for the purpose of determining the geographic origin, cultural affiliation, and basic facts surrounding acquisition and accession of these collections.

In the process of completing the Section 6 Summary, Native American human remains and associated funerary objects were identified from site LA 2714. The associated funerary objects collected from Fort Wingate Depot Activity are reportedly located at: the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture's Archaeological Research Collections Section, Santa Fe, New Mexico and the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture's Individually Catalogued Collections Section. Human skeletal remains from site LA 2714 are on long-term loan from the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, Santa Fe, New Mexico to the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, Albuquerque, New Mexico. These remains are located at the Osteology Laboratory at the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology. Archaeological site forms describe this site as Anasazi,

dating from the Pueblo I-II periods.

Therefore, by means of this letter we are also initiating consultation regarding the NAGPRA Section 5 Inventory. Fort Wingate Depot Activity is scheduled to conduct Section 5 Inventory investigations of human remains and associated funerary objects at a date to be determined. If the Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo wishes to comment on, or participate in, the Section 5 Inventory, please respond as soon as possible.

Please feel free to contact [Installation POC name] regarding any of these issues, at [telephone, address].

To facilitate discussions between the U.S. Army and the Pueblo of Ysleta Del Sur on these matters, please forward the name and method of contacting your tribal representative, traditional religious leader, or preferred NAGPRA point of contact. We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

[Commander's signature]

CF:	AMC	Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Command ATTN: ATCEN-ER (Maria Chuck Longo) 5001 Eisenhower Avenue Alexandria, VA 22333
	USAEC	Commander, US Army Environmental Center ATTN: SFIM-AEC-EC (Guldenzopf) Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401
	MCX	Commander, US Army Corps of Engineers ATTN: CELMS-PD-C (Trimble) 1222 Spruce Street St. Louis, MO 63103-2833

[Installation Header]

Mr. Donald Eriacho, Governor
Pueblo of Zuni
P.O. Box 339
Zuni, New Mexico 87327

Dear Mr. Eriacho,

I am writing to inform you of collections derived from Fort Wingate Depot Activity that may contain Native American cultural items, as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), that are, or are likely to be, culturally affiliated with the Zuni. The U.S. Army has documented these archaeological collections in a Summary in accordance with the requirements of Section 6 of NAGPRA.

Fort Wingate Depot Activity has been closed since 1993 and is under the command of Tooele Army Depot, Utah. The U.S. Army is responsible for collections that include approximately 11 cubic feet of artifacts, 11 non-standard boxes of artifacts, and 6 ceramic vessels stored at 3 known repositories. These archaeological collections were generated from surveys and/or excavations conducted from 1962 to the present. The collections consist of prehistoric lithics, ceramics, pigments, animal remains, and miscellaneous rocks, as well as associated documentation such as field notes, photographs, and correspondence. Human skeletal remains, associated funerary objects, and a possible ceremonial object were identified in our review of the archaeological collections documentation for two sites.

We are notifying the Zuni because some of these materials were found in the area thought to be part of the territory occupied or used aboriginally by the Zuni. We are also notifying all of the federally recognized Pueblos as well as the Hopi and the Navajo.

In accordance with Section 6 of NAGPRA, we are inviting you to consult with us regarding these archaeological collections. Upon your written request, we will provide you access to review our records, catalogues, relevant studies, or other pertinent data for the purpose of determining the geographic origin, cultural affiliation, and basic facts surrounding acquisition and accession of these collections.

In the process of completing the Section 6 Summary, Native American human remains and associated funerary objects were identified from site LA 2714. The associated funerary objects collected from Fort Wingate Depot Activity are reportedly located at: the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture's Archaeological Research Collections Section, Santa Fe, New Mexico and the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture's Individually Catalogued Collections Section. Human skeletal remains from site LA 2714 are on long-term loan from the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, Santa Fe, New Mexico to the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, Albuquerque, New Mexico. These remains are located at the Osteology Laboratory at the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology. Archaeological site forms describe this site as Anasazi, dating from the Pueblo I-II periods.

A possible ceremonial object was reportedly collected from site LA 6364 in 1962. No further description of this object was available. It is reportedly located at the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, Santa Fe, New Mexico. Archaeological site forms describe this site as dating from the Pueblo III period or later, possibly Acoma-Zuni.

Therefore, by means of this letter we are also initiating consultation regarding the NAGPRA Section 5 Inventory. The U.S. Army is scheduled to conduct Section 5 Inventory investigations of human remains and associated funerary objects at a date to be determined. If the Zuni wish to comment on, or participate in, the Section 5 Inventory, please respond as soon as possible.

Please feel free to contact [Installation POC name] regarding any of these issues, at [telephone, address].

To facilitate discussions between the U.S. Army and the Zuni on these matters, please forward the name and method of contacting your tribal representative, traditional religious leader, or preferred NAGPRA point of contact. We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

[Commander's signature]

CF:	AMC	Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Command ATTN: ATCEN-ER (Maria Chuck Longo) 5001 Eisenhower Avenue Alexandria, VA 22333
	USAEC	Commander, US Army Environmental Center ATTN: SFIM-AEC-EC (Guldenzopf) Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401
	MCX	Commander, US Army Corps of Engineers ATTN: CELMS-PD-C (Trimble) 1222 Spruce Street St. Louis, MO 63103-2833

APPENDIX II

NATIVE AMERICAN POINTS OF CONTACT FOR FORT WINGATE DEPOT ACTIVITY

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

Hopi

Ferrell Secakuku, Chairman
Hopi Tribal Council
P.O. Box 123
Kykotsmovi, Arizona 86039
(602) 734-2441
(602) 734-2435 fax

Navajo

Albert Hale, President
Navajo Nation
P.O. Box 3000
Window Rock, Arizona 86515
(602) 871-6352
(602) 871-4025 fax

Pueblo of Acoma

Ronald D. Shutiva, Governor
P.O. Box 309
Acomita, New Mexico 87034
(505) 552-6604
(505) 552-6600 fax

Pueblo of Cochiti

Isaac Herrera, Governor
P.O. Box 70
Cochiti, New Mexico 87082
(505) 465-2244
(505) 465-2245 fax

Pueblo of Isleta

Alvino Lucero, Governor
P.O. Box 1270
Isleta, New Mexico 87022
(505) 869-3111
(505) 869-4236 fax

Pueblo of Jemez

Paul Chinana, Governor

P.O. Box 100

Jemez Pueblo, New Mexico 87024

(505) 834-7359

(505) 834-7331 fax

Pueblo of Laguna

Roland E. Johnson, Governor

P.O. Box 194

Laguna, New Mexico 87026

(505) 552-6654

(505) 552-6941 fax

Pueblo of Nambe

Tony B. Vigil, Governor

Route 1, Box 117-BB

Nambe Pueblo, New Mexico 87501

(505) 455-2036

(505) 455-2038 fax

Pueblo of Picuris

Gerald Nailor, Governor

P.O. Box 127

Penasco, New Mexico 87553

(505) 587-2519

(505) 587-1071 fax

Pueblo of Pojoaque

Jacob Viarrial, Governor

Route 11, Box 71

Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

(505) 455-2278/2279

(505) 455-2950 fax

Pueblo of Sandia

Alex Lujan, Governor

Box 6008

Bernalillo, New Mexico 87004

(505) 867-3317

(505) 867-9235 fax

Pueblo of San Felipe

Calvin Garcia, Governor

P.O. Box 4339

San Felipe, New Mexico 87001

(505) 867-3381

(505) 864-3381 fax

Pueblo of San Ildefonso

Governor

Route 5, Box 315-A

Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

(505) 455-2273

(505) 455-7351 fax

Pueblo of San Juan

Joe Garcia, Governor

P.O. Box 1099

San Juan Pueblo, New Mexico 87566

(505) 852-4400/4210

(505) 852-4820 fax

Pueblo of Santa Ana

Ernest J. Lujan, Governor

2 Dove Road

Bernalillo, New Mexico 87004

(505) 867-3301

(505) 867-3395 fax

Pueblo of Santa Clara

Edwin Tafoya, Governor

P.O. Box 580

Espanola, New Mexico 87532

(505) 753-7326

(505) 753-8988 fax

Pueblo of Santo Domingo

Bennie Star, Governor

P.O. Box 99

Santo Domingo, New Mexico 87052

(505) 465-2214/2215

(505) 465-2688 fax

Pueblo of Taos

Mike Concha, Governor
P.O. Box 1846
Taos, New Mexico 87571
(505) 758-9593
(505) 758-4604 fax

Pueblo of Tesuque

Herman Vigil, Governor
Route 5, Box 360-T
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501
(505) 983-2667
(505) 982-2331 fax

Pueblo of Zia

Stanley Pino, Governor
135 Capitol Square Drive
Zia Pueblo, New Mexico 87053-6013
(505) 867-3304
(505) 867-3308 fax

Pueblo of Zuni

Donald Eriacho, Governor
P.O. Box 339
Zuni, New Mexico 87327
(505) 782-4481
(505) 782-2700 fax

Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo

Elias Torres, Governor
P.O. Box 17579 Ysleta Stn.
El Paso, Texas 79917
(915) 859-7913
(915) 859-2988 fax

APPENDIX III

SUMMARY OF CURRENT LOCATIONS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS FROM FORT WINGATE DEPOT ACTIVITY

All collections information has been entered into a Paradox data base file and can be queried by any of the fields listed below, as well as by the name of the installation and by MACOM. The data base will be delivered by the MCX to the U.S. Army Environmental Center upon completion of the U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project. Inquiries for additional information are welcome (MCX: 314-331-8865; U.S. Army Environmental Center NAGPRA Compliance Project: 410-671-1573). The data fields listed in the summary of collections contain the following information:

REPOSITORY:	The current location in which the collection is stored, as of the date of this report.
REPOSITORY POC:	The person contacted by the MCX, or the person to whom inquiries regarding the collection should be addressed.
TELEPHONE:	The telephone number for the repository POC.
COLLECTION ID:	The identifying unit used by the repository to store and/or locate the collection. This can be a unique accession number assigned by the repository, the archaeological site number or project name, the name of the collector of the collection, or another number or name assigned by the repository.
SITE NUMBERS:	The official site number or name only for those sites from which materials were collected. An investigator may have performed work at additional sites but did not collect any materials. Those site numbers are not included in this field.
FIELDWORK DATES:	The date(s) during which the investigation(s) occurred. This information is provided to differentiate between projects that may have investigated the same site repeatedly.
EXCAVATOR/COLLECTOR:	The individual and/or organization that conducted the investigation.

- COLLECTION SIZE:** The volume or number of objects in a collection, estimated by the repository POC or from project reports.
- DESCRIPTION OF MATERIALS:** General material classes of the objects in the collection derived from data provided on site records, in references, and/or by the Repository POC.
- ANTIQUITY/ARCH. PERIOD:** Chronological or cultural-historical designations recorded on site records or in references specific to the collection.
- CULTURAL AFFILIATION:** This column contains only those ethnic identifications found in the site records or references specific to the collection. This field is left blank if no such information was recorded.
- BASIS OF DETERMINATION:** Documents the source of the cultural affiliation information (e.g., site record, oral testimony, reference).
- SECTION 5 MATERIALS:** Describes the number and kind of human skeletal remains and associated funerary objects in the collection, as indicated by the site records, references, repository management documents, or information from repository POC. If these materials are present or are suspected to be present, NAGPRA Section 5 requires a physical inventory of the materials.

Summary of Current Location of Archaeological Collections

As of January 1, 1993

Repository	Repository POC	Telephone	Collection ID	Site Numbers	Fieldwork Dates	Entity
Batcho & Kauffman Associates	Barbara Kauffman	(505) 526-8821		LA64861-64864	Jul. 1987	Bar Ass
Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of New Mexico	Tim Seaman	(505) 827-6347	Wingate and McCune Sites	LA2714 & LA6364	1962 & 1964	Lab Ant Mu Me
Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, Osteology Section	Joe Powell	(505) 277-5535	Wingate Site	LA2714: Catalogue Numbers: 22631/18, 42724/18, 42725/18	1962	Lab Ant Mu Me
Moore Anthropological Research	Roger Moore	(505) 334-6675		LA100431-33, LA100486-7, LA2715, LA36725	Apr. 29 - May 12, 1993	Mo Res
Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, Archaeological Research Collections	Patricia Nietfeld	(505) 827-6344	McCune Site	LA6364: Catalogue Numbers: 848-850, 996, 1068, 1078, 1186, 1219, 21559, 2505, 2511	1964	Lab Ant Mu Me
Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, Archaeological Research Collections	Patricia Nietfeld	(505) 827-6344	Wingate Site	LA2714: Catalogue Numbers: 1772, 12611, 13135, 18008, 18011, 18014, 18095, 18151, 18491, 21344, 865, 2519	1962	Lab Ant Mu Me
Museum of Indian Arts and Culture: Individually Catalogued Collections	Patricia Nietfeld	(505) 827-6344	Wingate Site	LA2714: Catalogue Numbers: 46840/11 - 46844/11, 54375/11	1962	Lab Ant Mu Me
Navajo Nation Archaeology Department	Anthony Klesert	(608) 871-6540	NNCRMP-85-500	None Assigned	Aug. 20-21, 1985	Nav Arch Dep
New Mexico State Highway Department, Santa Fe	Steve Koczan	(505) 827-5232		LA60593, LA60595	May 13, 1987	New High
Public Service Company of New Mexico	Scott Berger	(505) 241-2017	Casa Vibora, Fenced-up Canyon	LA16279	1979	Publ Con Mex
The Office of Contract Archeology, University of New Mexico	Richard Chapman	(505) 277-5853	Fort Wingate	LA36693-36724, LA101701-107140	1991 to Present	Offic Arch of N
US Army Corps of Engineers-Albuquerque District	Ron Kneebone	(505) 766-1628	Fort Wingate	LA36693-36724, LA101704-107140	1991 to Present	Offic Arch of N

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1 of Archaeological Collections From: Fort Wingate Depot Activity, New Mexico [AMC]

As of January 1996

Fieldwork Dates	Excavator/Collector	Collection Size	Description of Materials	Antiquity/Archaeological Period	Cultural Affiliation	Basis of Determination	Source
Jul. 1987	Batcho & Kauffman Associates	< 1 linear ft.	Associated Documentation				
1962 & 1964	Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of New Mexico	~ < 1 linear ft.	Associated Documentation				
1962	Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of New Mexico	4 Individuals, & < 1 linear ft. Associated Documentation	Human Skeletal Remains & Associated Documentation	Pueblo II	Anasazi	Archaeological Site Form	Human Remains
Apr. 29 - May 12, 1993	Moore Anthropological Research	< 1 linear ft.	Associated Documentation				
1964	Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of New Mexico	11 Non-Standard Boxes	Lithics, Rocks, Ceremonial Object, Bone, Potsherds	Pueblo III or Later	Possibly Acoma-Zuni	Archaeological Site Forms and Museum Catalogue Card	
1962	Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of New Mexico	Total of 9 cu. ft.	Manos, Groundstone, Lithics, Pigment, Ceramics, and a Historic Frying Pan	Prehistoric Pueblo I-II	Anasazi	Archaeological Site Form	Four Associated
1962	Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of New Mexico	6 Items	Ceramic Vessels	Pueblo II	Anasazi	Archaeological Site Form & Museum Catalogue Card	Associated Burial Pitcher
Aug. 20-21, 1985	Navajo Nation Archaeology Department	< 1 linear ft.	Associated Documentation				
May 13, 1987	New Mexico State Highway Department	< 1 linear ft.	Associated Documentation				
1979	Public Service Company of New Mexico	< 1 linear ft.	Associated Documentation				
1991 to Present	Office of Contract Archeology, University of New Mexico	2 cu. ft. Artifacts, 9 linear ft. Documentation	Test Materials: Sherds, Lithics, Axe, 1 Ceramic Vessel	Prehistoric; Historic	Anasazi, Navajo, and Unknown	Archaeological Site Forms	
1991 to Present	Office of Contract Archeology, University of New Mexico	~ 2-1/2 linear ft.	Associated Documentation				

	Antiquity/Archaeological Period	Cultural Affiliation	Basis of Determination	Section 5 Materials
ited	Pueblo II	Anasazi	Archaeological Site Form	Human Skeletal Remains
	Pueblo III or Later	Possibly Acoma-Zuni	Archaeological Site Forms and Museum Catalogue Card	
it,	Prehistoric Pueblo I-II	Anasazi	Archaeological Site Form	Faunal Remains Associated with Burial
	Pueblo II	Anasazi	Archaeological Site Form & Museum Catalogue Card	Associated with Burials: 3 Bowls, 1 Pitcher
	Prehistoric; Historic	Anasazi, Navajo, and Unknown	Archaeological Site Forms	

APPENDIX IV

MCX LIST OF REFERENCES

In addition to the references reviewed by MCX personnel at the archaeological site information center, every attempt was made to obtain references cited but not on file. Information taken from these references was coded for data relating to collections made from sites located on installation property (see attached sample of PD-C Bibliographic Data Sheet form) and entered into a data base for ease of manipulation.

Report titles were drawn directly from the title page of reports, and consist of the following fields:

FIELD	DATA ENTERED
Subject Property	Army Installation name
Last Name	Primary author's last name
First Name	Primary author's first name
Middle Initial	Primary author's middle initial
Secondary Authors	Names of secondary authors, <i>or</i> in instances where the author is a company rather than an individual, the company name is listed here.
Title	Title of the reference. For letter reports, the person or agency to whom the correspondence is addressed is listed as the title.
Series	If the report is part of a publication series, the name and number are provided here.
Date	Date of publication or submission
Length	Report length in pages
Contract Number	Contract number and delivery order number, if applicable

The data for the next three fields are drawn directly from the report title page and reflect the hierarchy of contracting agencies involved in accomplishing the work. In some cases, the sponsoring agency is listed as the Army installation; in others, the intermediary contracting agent, (e.g., the Army Corps of Engineers or the National Park Service) is listed as the Sponsoring Agency.

Sponsoring Agency	Agency for which the report was prepared
Contractor	The agent contracted to perform the work
Subcontractor	The agent subcontracted to perform the work

The majority of the citations for archaeological investigations on Army land refer to unpublished reports prepared under contract with federal agencies, consequently the MCX printout was designed to address these reports. In instances where the author is a company rather than an individual, the company name is listed in the Secondary Authors field (due to the length of the field). For published references, the publisher is listed in the Sponsoring Agency field.

Page ____ of ____

Fieldwork
Page ____ of ____

NADB No.

PD-C Collection No.

PD-C Bibliography Data Sheet

Date: _____

Information obtained by: _____

PD-C Project:

Subject Property:

Repository (name and location):

Record Collection Name/Number:

Report Date and Length (in pages):

Author(s):

Title:

Contractor/Address or Publisher/Address (city, state):

Subcontractor/Address (city, state):

Report Series and Number:

Contract/Purchase Order Number(s):

Sponsoring Agency/Address:

Project Name and Location:

Principal Investigator(s)/Director(s):

Fieldwork Dates:

Type of Investigation (e.g., survey, testing, mitigation):

PD-C Bibliography Data Sheet (continued)

Site Numbers:

Archaeological Period (e.g., Hohokam, Mississippian):

Material Classes (range):

Artifact Collections and Locations:

Approximate Size of Collections (e.g., number of objects):

Record Collections and Locations:

NAGPRA Materials (Check if present)

Human Skeletal Remains _____

Objects

Associated Funerary _____

Unassociated Funerary _____

Sacred _____

Cultural Patrimony _____

Human Skeletal Remains Data Sheet ☐
Number of Attached Sheets _____

Object Data Sheet ☐
Number of Attached Sheets _____

Cultural Affiliation(s):

Basis for Affiliation Determination (e.g., geographic location, burial practices):

Comments:

MCX List of References for Fort Wingate Depot Activity, New Mexico [AMC] as of January 1996

Subject property : Fort Wingate, New Mexico

Last name : Bannister

First name : Bryant

Middle Initial :

Secondary Authors : William J. Robinson, Richard L. Warren

Title : Tree-Ring Dates from New Mexico A, G-H

Series :

Date : 1970

Length :

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency :

Contractor : Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research, University of Arizona, Tucson

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Fort Wingate Depot Activity, New Mexico

Last name : Breternitz

First name : Cory

Middle Initial : Dale

Secondary Authors : Leslie R. Ash

Title : A Cultural Resources Overview and Management Plan for the Fort Wingate Depot Activity

Series :

Date : 10/84

Length : 130

Contract Number : CX-8000-9-0038

Sponsoring Agency : US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, San Francisco, CA

Contractor : Soil Systems, Inc.

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Fort Wingate, New Mexico

Last name : Copeland

First name : James

Middle Initial : M.

Secondary Authors :

Title : Archaeological Survey of the Ft. Wingate Wildlife Burn.

Series : 1988-03-081

Date : n.d.

Length :

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency :

Contractor : Mt. Taylor Ranger District, Cibola National Forest

Subcontractor :

MCX List of References for Fort Wingate Depot Activity, New Mexico [AMC] as of January 1996

Subject property : Fort Wingate, New Mexico

Last name : Fryar

First name : John

Middle Initial : H.

Secondary Authors : Linda Popelish

Title : A Cultural Resources Survey of the Ft. Wingate Green Firewood Sale, Mt. Taylor Ranger District, Cibola National Forest, McKinley County, New Mexico

Series :

Date : 05/23/85

Length : 3

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency :

Contractor :

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Fort Wingate, New Mexico

Last name : Jacklin

First name : Marian

Middle Initial :

Secondary Authors :

Title : Archaeological Survey of the Thermex Explosive Magazine Storage Location, Fort Wingate, NM

Series : NNCRMP-85-500

Date : 09/03/85

Length : 11

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency : Thermex Energy Corporation, Gallup, NM

Contractor : NNCRMP

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Fort Wingate, New Mexico

Last name : Marshall

First name : Michael

Middle Initial : P.

Secondary Authors : John R. Stien, Richard W. Loose, and Judith E. Novotny

Title : Anasazi Communities of the San Juan Basin

Series :

Date : 1979

Length : 12

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency : The Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, Department of the Interior

Contractor : Public Service Company of New Mexico

Subcontractor :

MCX List of References for Fort Wingate Depot Activity, New Mexico [AMC] as of January 1996

Subject property : Fort Wingate, New Mexico

Last name : Moore, Jr.

First name : Roger

Middle Initial : A.

Secondary Authors :

Title : Archaeological Oversight Activities at Fort Wingate Depot Activity, McKinley County, New Mexico

Series : Technical Report No. 93-009

Date : 07/26/93

Length : 24

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency : ERM Program Management Company

Contractor : Moore Anthropological Research (M.A.R.)

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Fort Wingate, New Mexico

Last name : Perlman

First name : Susan

Middle Initial : E.

Secondary Authors :

Title : Fort Wingate Depot Activity Ethnographic Study. Draft.

Series : OCA/UNM Report No. 185-477B

Date : 05/19/95

Length : 103

Contract Number : DACW47-90-D-0042, Delivery Order No. 0007

Sponsoring Agency : US Army Corps of Engineers-Albuquerque District

Contractor : Office of Contract Archeology, University of New Mexico

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Fort Wingate, New Mexico

Last name : Schutt

First name : Jeanne

Middle Initial : A.

Secondary Authors : Richard C. Chapman

Title : Cultural Resources Inventory of Fort Wingate Depot Activity, New Mexico: 1991-1994 Survey Results.

Series : OCA/UNM Report No. 185-477C

Date : 05/15/95

Length :

Contract Number : DACW-47-94-D-0019, Delivery Orders 0001, 0003, 0004

Sponsoring Agency : US Army Corps of Engineers-Albuquerque District

Contractor : Office of Contract Archeology, University of New Mexico

Subcontractor :

MCX List of References for Fort Wingate Depot Activity, New Mexico [AMC] as of January 1996

Subject property : Fort Wingate, New Mexico

Last name : Stuart

First name : Trace

Middle Initial :

Secondary Authors :

Title : An Archaeological Clearance Survey of a Proposed Borrow Pit and Contractor's Yard Near Fort Wingate, New Mexico

Series : Report No. 25

Date : 08/87

Length : 16

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency : State Highway Department

Contractor : James Hamilton Construction Company

Subcontractor : Batcho & Kauffmann Associates

Subject property : Fort Wingate, New Mexico

Last name : Stucky

First name : Richard

Middle Initial :

Secondary Authors :

Title : A Research Design for the Fort Wingate Depot Activity Reconnaissance Survey, Richard Stucky, June 1978.

Series :

Date : 06/78

Length : 10

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency :

Contractor : Laboratory of Anthropology

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Fort Wingate, New Mexico

Last name : Stucky

First name : Richard

Middle Initial : K.

Secondary Authors : Margaret M. Smith

Title : Preliminary Report on the Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Fort Wingate Depot Activity Limited Area-Field Season 1978.

Series :

Date : 08/78

Length :

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency : Fort Wingate Depot Activity

Contractor : Youth Conservation Corps

Subcontractor :

APPENDIX V

NATIONAL ARCHEOLOGICAL DATA BASE REFERENCES FOR FORT WINGATE DEPOT ACTIVITY

No attempt has been made to edit the National Archeological Data Base format or to correct obvious errors.

As of October 1995, the following references for Fort Wingate Depot Activity are included in the National Archeological Data Base:

Breternitz, Cory Dale and David E. Doyel

1984 _A Cultural Resources Overview and Management Plan for the Fort Wingate Depot Activity_. Soil Systems, Inc., Phoenix. Submitted to U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, San.

Hrdlicka, Ales

1930 _Catalog of Human Crania in the United States National Museum Collections_. United States National Museum Proceedings 78 1 95.

Mathews, Washington and Others

1983 _Human Bones of the Hemenway Collection in the United States Army Medical Museum_. Memoirs of the National Academy of Sciences 0 (6). Unknown, New York.

APPENDIX VI

OTHER REFERENCES TO FORT WINGATE DEPOT ACTIVITY

Attempts were made to obtain copies of references that were cited in NADB, on the site records, or in other publications but were not available at the Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of New Mexico. From telephone conversations with various persons conversant with the archaeology of Fort Wingate, the MCX determined that no new collections are reported in these references.

Department of the Army, Headquarters U.S.

1982 *Installation and Environmental Assessment, Tooele Army Depot Fort Wingate Depot Activity, Gallup, New Mexico.* Inland Pacific Engineering, and Haworth and Anderson, Inc., Spokane, Washington.